

NO. 13.

COLLECTIONS, HISTORICAL & MISCELLANEOUS:

AND

Monthly Literary Journal.

NO. 1.

JANUARY, 1824.

VOL. III

Article

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
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
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COLLECTIONS,
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HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF INDIAN WARS ; AND OF THE SUFFER- INGS OF CAPTIVES.	MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN JOURNALS.
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VOL. III.



Concord:

PUBLISHED BY J. B. MOORE.

1824.

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NATHANIEL PEABODY.

[This profile was taken about the year 1810.]



NATHANIEL PEABODY.

[This profile was taken about the year 1810.]

COLLECTIONS,
Historical and Miscellaneous.

JANUARY, 1824.

Biography.

HON. NATHANIEL PEABODY.

NATHANIEL PEABODY was born at Topsfield in the county of Essex and Province of Massachusetts-Bay, Wednesday the 18th day of February, O. S. 1740, corresponding with March 1, 1741. His father, *Jacob Peabody*, who was an eminent physician and a man of literature and science, removed in April, 1745, from Topsfield to Leominster in the county of Worcester, and resided there till his death in 1758. His mother was Susanna, daughter of the *Rev. John Rogers*, who was for fifty years minister of Boxford, Mass. She was of the tenth generation in the direct line of descent from John Rogers, the martyr burnt at Smithfield, and possessed a strong and cultivated mind. Nathaniel derived his early education entirely from his father, never having attended school a day in his life. He also studied and practised physic with him from twelve till eighteen years of age, when his father died. At about the age of twenty, he went to that part of Plaistow in New-Hampshire, which was afterwards annexed to the town of Atkinson, and there soon acquired extensive practice. March 1, 1763, he married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Little, Esq. of Plaistow, but they had no children. She still survives, though bowed down with infirmity and age. Early in life the subject of this notice was a favourite with the government of the province, and held several offices under it. April 30, 1771, when only thirty years old, he, together with Meshech Weare, Matthew Thornton, Wyseman Clagett and others, was commissioned by Gov. John Wentworth as a Justice of the Peace and of the quorum for the county of Rockingham, and was, no doubt, in the commission of the peace, for some years previously to that time. In the same commission several, who were considerably his elders and afterwards became distinguished, were appointed merely justices of the peace. From these facts it may be inferred

that he was at that early period of life regarded as no ordinary man ; for the office of justice of the quorum was then, and for many years afterwards, much more responsible and important than at the present day. Any three or more justices of the quorum had power to hold courts, to "enquire by the oath of good and lawful men of the county," as to numerous misdeeds and offences, "and to inspect all indictments taken before them, and to hear and determine all indictments, trespasses and misdeeds, and all other, the premises (in their commission mentioned,) and to punish offenders by fines, amerciaments, forfeitures or otherwise according to law." Oct. 27, 1774, Doct. Peabody was appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 7th regiment of militia. At this time the controversy between the colonies and the parent country had approached near its crisis ; the revolution was rapidly dawning, and the battle of Lexington was fought the succeeding April. Col. Peabody espoused, with ardour, the cause of his country and was the first man in New-Hampshire who resigned a King's commission on account of political opinions. In December of this year he went with Maj. Sullivan, Capt. John Langdon, Josiah Bartlett and others, who assaulted Fort William and Mary at New-Castle, confined the captain of the fort and his five men, and carried off a hundred barrels of powder. This important enterprize was accomplished at the most fortunate point of time, just before the arrival of several companies of the King's troops, who took possession of the fort.

Col. Peabody was a delegate or agent from Atkinson to a convention of agents from about forty towns in Massachusetts-bay and New-Hampshire, held at the house of Maj. Joseph Varnum in Dracut, Nov. 26, 1776. Capt. John Bodwell of Methuen was chairman, and Nathaniel Peabody, clerk. Its object was, as the record states, to take into consideration "the alarming situation of our public affairs at this time on account of the exorbitant prices that are demanded and taken in consideration for many of the necessaries of life, by which means our paper currency is daily depreciating in value and the honest mechanic and labourer very much distressed by the extortion of the merchant, trader, farmer and others, whereby many good and valuable men are much discouraged from engaging in the service of these states, to the great damage of the continental army, upon which, under God, the future safety and well being of these states very much depend. The convention voted to petition the General Courts of Massachusetts-bay and New-Hampshire "to

take the premises under consideration and so to regulate the purchases and sales of the necessities of life as to obviate the evil we imagine will otherwise ensue." Two committees were appointed to draft the petitions. Colonel Peabody was chairman of one of them, and his draft was adopted by the other committee. It was voted that "Oliver Barron and Nathaniel Peabody be a committee in behalf of this convention to prefer the aforementioned petition to the honorable General Court of the State of Massachusetts-bay and that they pursue the same so far as shall be reasonable in order to have the prayer thereof granted." In December of the same year, Colonel Peabody appears as a Representative in the General Court from the district of Atkinson and Plaistow. In 1777, he was again in the Assembly, and appears from the journals to have been a very efficient and leading member. He was on a committee with John Wentworth, jr. Jonathan Mitchell Sewall and Samuel Gilman, jr. Esquires, "to draw up and bring in a bill for the trial and punishment of persons, who shall by any misbehaviour, in word or deed, be adjudged inimical to the liberty and freedom of the States of America (not within the act against treason,) and directing how such trials shall be had and how judgment thereon shall be executed." January 8, he was first on a committee appointed to consider and report "what and who shall be deemed the supreme executive power in this State within the intent and meaning of the act against treason and misprison of treason." He and Wyseman Clagett were a committee on the part of the Assembly, to prepare and bring in a bill for a new proportion of taxes. Besides these, he was chairman of several other committees to whom were referred subjects of the greatest importance to the liberty and welfare of the State. Jan. 10th, he, together with Meshech Weare, Nicholas Gilman, Josiah Bartlett, John Dudley and others, was appointed by the council and assembly a committee of safety, and he took his seat with the committee the 20th of that month. This was, perhaps, the highest trust in the gift of the General Court, and was committed to none but men of tried patriotism and integrity. "To this committee," says Belknap, "the general instruction was similar to that, given by the Romans to their Dictators, 'to take under consideration all matters in which the welfare of the Province, in the security of their rights is concerned; and to take the utmost care, that the public sustain no damage.' Particular instructions were given to them from time to time, as occasion required. They were considered as the supreme executive;

and during the recess of the convention, their orders and recommendations had the same effect as the acts and resolves of that whole body." So extensive were the powers of this committee in 1775 and for several years afterwards; but at the close of 1779 or the beginning of 1780 they were, for some pique against the committee, "almost wholly taken away."

In the course of 1777, '78, and '79, Col. Peabody was elected, at six or seven different times, a member of the committee, and in 1778 served on it forty-two days. His shrewdness, vigilance, and activity, qualified him in a peculiar manner for this station; and, it is said, he was eminently successful in detecting and exposing the treasonable practices of the tories.

June 27, 1777, he was appointed by the General Court, and commissioned by Meshech Weare, a justice of the peace and of the quorum for the county of Rockingham.

July 18, Josiah Bartlett and Nathaniel Peabody were appointed by this State "to meet committees from the States of Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, and New-York, at the town of Springfield, in the county of Hampshire, on the 30th day of July, inst. (1778,) then and there to hold a conference respecting the state of paper currency of the said Government: of the expediency of calling in the same by taxes or otherwise: of the most effectual, expeditious, and equal method of doing it; and to consult upon the best means for preventing the depreciation and counterfeiting the same; and also to consider what is proper to be done with respect to the acts lately made to prevent monopoly and oppression; and to confer upon the late acts for preventing the transportation by land of certain articles from one State to another; and to consider such other matters as particularly concern the immediate welfare of said States, and are not repugnant to, or interfering with the powers and authorities of the Continental Congress: And report the result of their conference, to the General Court of this State, as soon as may be."

A report was accordingly made to the General Court, and on the 19th of September, several measures, recommended by the Convention, were adopted by the Council and Assembly in committee of the whole. One of them was the redeeming and calling in of the paper currency emitted by this State, by means of the issue of Treasury notes bearing interest and founded on the faith and credit of the State. Another was the "repealing of the acts for regulating prices, &c. and for making provision for the families of the non-commis-

sioned officers and soldiers in the service of this State and engaged in the Continental army for 3 years or during the war."

July 19th, he was appointed Adjutant-General of Militia of this State, with the rank of Colonel, and in the following year was in that capacity with our troops at Rhode-Island under General Whipple, as appears by the pay roll. He commanded a regiment of volunteers at the same place and as one of them remarks, "was an excellent officer, kind and attentive to the soldiery, but when on parade, they had to look well to the right." He and Josiah Bartlett went to Bennington by appointment of the State to take care of, and provide for, the remains of the sickly retreating troops who fought the battle of Bennington, and those who had evacuated Ticonderoga.

The Continental Congress having passed a resolve recommending to the Legislatures of the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware respectively to appoint commissioners to convene at New-Haven in Connecticut on the 15th day of January, 1778, "in order to regulate and ascertain the price of labor, manufactures, internal produce, and commodities imported from foreign parts, military stores excepted, and also to regulate the charges of inn-holders, and that on the report of the Commissioners, each of the respective Legislatures enact suitable laws for enforcing the observance of such of the regulations as they shall ratify;" Jonathan Blanchard and Nathaniel Peabody were appointed commissioners by New-Hampshire, and went to New-Haven. Pennsylvania and Delaware were not represented. The convention elected Hon. Thomas Cushing of Massachusetts-Bay, President, and proceeded to the discharge of their duty.

After saying in their report that the Commissioners "have not been insensible of the principles upon which an opposition to the regulation of prices by law is founded," they defend their measures on the ground of the recommendation of Congress, and of their being "an immediate remedy of the exorbitant evils complained of." In this convention were several men distinguished for talents and patriotism, and among them the celebrated Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and Robert Treat Paine of Massachusetts-Bay.

Early in the revolution, and probably about 1777 or '78, Colonel Peabody and General Blanchard, were appointed to perform the duties of Attorney General, and they discharged them in a manner satisfactory to the Government, and advantageous to the people.

In 1778, he was again representative, and re-appointed a justice of the peace, and of the quorum for Rockingham. He was (with Josiah Bartlett and Nicholas Gilman,) on the committee of secret correspondence till '79.

In 1779, he was re-elected to the Assembly and acted with the committee of safety till the 27th of February. Being elected, March 25, a Delegate to the Continental Congress, he of necessity resigned his other employments in the Legislature and committee. April 3d, he and Woodbury Langdon were appointed Delegates to Congress "in the room and stead" of Josiah Bartlett and John Wentworth, jr. who had resigned. Colonel Peabody was named in this vote for the purpose of supplying a defect in the former one, by determining when his duties should commence. He took his seat in Congress the 22d of June, and immediately became an active and useful member. The 3d of September he was added to the Medical Committee, and must soon have become chairman of it, as the "general return of the sick and wounded in the hospital of the United States," made by W. Shippen, jr. Director-General of the Medical Department, the 27th of December following, was directed to him as "Chairman of the Medical Committee." The functions of this committee, though at first highly important, were, after the arrest of the Director-General, greatly augmented by a resolve of the 26th of June, 1780, authorising said committee to take proper measures for carrying on the business of the Hospital Department, and requiring all medical gentlemen, and others attached to the said department, to pay obedience to the orders of the committee.

November 16, 1779, Colonel Peabody and Mr. Langdon, our Delegates in Congress, were appointed commissioners on the part of this State to meet commissioners from "all the States as far westward as Virginia inclusive," in a convention to be holden at Philadelphia the following January, "to take into consideration the expediency of limiting the prices of merchandize and produce, with the view of thereby preventing the further depreciation of our currency." This convention, it seems, was called upon the recommendation of another, which had been holden at Hartford the October preceding, "to consider these matters." In the letter of President Weare to our Delegates, informing them of their appointment to the Philadelphia convention, he speaks of "the alarming situation of our currency, and the great danger there is that our military operations, which at present are greatly embarrassed, will be finally totally destroyed

through the enormous demands which are made for the necessaries of life." "The measure of regulating prices," he remarks, "is found to be attended with many difficulties, and it is feared, will have little or no good effect, unless it be general. And what effect it may then have is problematical; but every method which appears to have a tendency to remedy the evils, which threaten the ruin of our currency, must be attempted." The total failure of all these expedients to avert the ruin of the currency, and relieve the general distress, should not derogate from the honor of being selected to make the attempt. In times like those, the people naturally look to the best and wisest men for relief.

At the commencement of the year 1780, the country was apparently on the brink of ruin. The public treasury was empty; the paper currency had almost entirely lost its value; the public faith had failed; the army greatly reduced in number, destitute of pay, clothing, and sometimes of food, was on the point of mutiny; speculation and disorder had crept into the public offices; and speculation, engrossing, forestalling, and extortion every where prevailed.

In this state of affairs, Congress resolved to appoint a committee to proceed to head quarters, to consult with the Commander in Chief, and the Commissary and Quartermaster General about the defects of the present system; to carry into execution any plan for conducting the Quartermaster and Commissary departments; to consolidate regiments, abolish unnecessary posts, erect others, discharge unnecessary officers, retrench expenses, and generally to exercise every power requisite to effect a reformation of abuses and the general arrangements of the departments in any way connected with the matters committed to them. These powers were extended, by subsequent acts of Congress. The 13th of April, 1780, Philip Schuyler* of New-York, John Matthews† of South Carolina, and Nathaniel Peabody of New-Hampshire, were by ballot, appointed the committee, and forthwith proceeded to Morristown.

In a communication of the 28th of May to the President of Congress, written by Colonel Peabody, the committee say:

"In our letter of the 9th instant to Congress, we observed, that if the spirit of discontent, which then prevailed among the soldiery, should fully establish itself, it would be productive of the most serious consequences. The causes which contributed to the first rise of dissatisfaction continuing, have increased and ripened into mutiny. Two entire regiments of the Connecticut line, paraded on Thursday evening with their arms, accoutrements, and packs, intending to march off and return

* Afterwards General Schuyler.

† Afterwards Governor of South Carolina.

to the State. They complained of inability any longer to endure the torture of famine and the variety of distress they experienced. On this serious occasion the officers displayed a wisdom and prudence which does them honor; their exertions reduced the disorder to bounds of moderation, and the soldiery were prevailed on to desist from intentions so injurious to their country, so derogatory to their honor: they retired to their huts with passions cooled down indeed, but with evident signs of discontent and chagrin, and left their officers with the painful reflection that a repetition of similar distress was only wanting to complete a scene which they cannot contemplate without horror. The brave, patriotic, and virtuous band of officers of every line, have already given up their rations to the soldiery, submitted literally to bread and water as their only sustenance. By this scanty fare, they continue to set an example to, and keep, the soldiery in tolerable temper; but with tears in their eyes, such as men who feel for the distresses of their country may shed without pusillanimity, stated their apprehensions, that the dissolution of the army was at hand, unless constant supplies of provisions at least were kept up.

"Persuaded, Sir, that to be silent on such occasions would be criminal, we will address our compeers, with decency, but with freedom; we will advise them, that something more is necessary than mere recommendation, or they will lose an army, and thereby risk the loss of an empire. Times and exigencies render it sometimes necessary for the governing power to deviate from the strait line of conduct which regular constitutions prescribe. When such deviation is necessary for the preservation of the whole, it is incumbent on rulers to put themselves on the judgment of their country, to stand acquitted or condemned by it; such times, such exigency, such deviation, have heretofore taken place; they are marked on the journals of Congress; and the honest patriot reflects with gratitude, that there were men who at all hazards dared to save their country. We entreat Congress seriously to consider, whether such times and exigencies do not now exist; if they do, shall posterity say that those who directed the affairs of America at this æra, were less intrepid and more attentive to personal consequences than their predecessors? Heaven forbid the thought! Our affairs, it is true, are alarmingly deranged; but bold and decisive measures, adopted and prudently executed, will restore all; our pristine vigour will be renewed, and the contest end in a glorious expulsion of the minions of a tyrant."

In another letter of June 5th, they write, "Since our last, we have received a letter from the Commander in Chief, stating the necessity of specific requisitions from the States, for *men, provisions, forage, and the means of transportation*. We have, in consequence, addressed ourselves to the several States on the subject, and made requisitions from each."

Their appeal to the States was urgent and eloquent, and produced a favourable effect. In a letter from Schuyler and Peabody to the President of Congress, dated Preakness, July 18th, they say,

"It was reasonable to conclude, that every State, so fully advised of the alarming situation of public affairs, would not have left any measure, to which it was equal, unassayed, to preserve the empire from the impending ruin with which it was threatened, support its honor, and maintain its character amongst the powers of the earth; and especially to establish the great object, to accomplish which they had already expended such a deluge of blood. We have learnt, with the most sensible satisfaction, that the people in most of the States are roused from the torpor which had generally prevailed; that a due sense of duty to their country has, with all ranks of men, been productive of a patriotic activity, evincing that they mean effectually to support the common cause; that some of the States, from whom aid has been required, have explicitly advised us of their intentions; whilst others have been partial, and some altogether silent on the subject."

This important committee was discharged August 11, 1780, and directed to report their proceedings to Congress. From the brief sketch here given, only a very inadequate estimate

of their special powers and labours can be formed. The record of their proceedings, including copies of many letters from General Washinton, General Greene, and others, together with military returns and other official documents, fills a folio volume of three hundred and fifty-four closely written pages, and is an honorable monument of the untiring industry, enlightened views, distinguished firmness and energy, and devoted patriotism, of the committee. These qualities, however, did not shield them from the arts and intrigues of a "wicked cabal" in Congress, who sought the ruin of Gen. Greene and some other men, that were an honor to their country, and for whose services in the revolution, the American people, while they continue to value liberty, will never cease to be grateful. In a letter to Col. Peabody, dated "Camp at Kennemach, Sept. 6, 1780," Gen. Greene remarks,

"You have had your day of difficulty, as well as I. Congress seems to have got more out of temper with the committee than with me; and I am told, charge great part of the difficulties upon the committee, that have taken place between them and me. However, of this, I suppose, you are better informed than I am. It appears to me, that Congress were apprehensive some disagreeable consequences might take place from the measures they have been pursuing contrary to the advice of the committee; and, therefore, they took the earliest opportunity to bring them into disgrace, to lessen their influence. The committee stand fair with the army, and I believe with the public at large; and, bad as our condition is, I believe we are altogether indebted to the committee for the tolerable state we are in."

Mr. Matthews, of the committee, whom Gen. Sullivan, in a letter to Col. Peabody, calls "your friend Matthews, an honest and sincere man," wrote Col. Peabody from Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1780:—

"Thus much from my friendship you may rely on, that no man shall take your name in vain. As to "the committee's wanting to be made Lords and Protectors," I can say thus much, that by the Great God that made me! if I thought I could have influence enough to make any honest set of men the **REAL PROTECTORS** of this grievously injured people, I would harangue the multitude night and day! I would rush into the midnight cabals of artful and designing men, and drag them forth to public view! In short, what is it I would not do, at the hazard of my life, to save this land from impending ruin! I each day see the rocks and shoals present their ghastly forms to us; yet, alas! my forebodings are treated with derision, and our helmsmen invariably steer the same course. It will take no great length of time to shew what will be the event. I tremble for our fate."

Excepting the time consumed by the mission to Head Quarters, or when Col. Peabody was confined by sickness, the journals bear evidence, that he was always at his post in Congress, faithfully discharging the duties of his station. Letters in his files also show, that his conduct was approved and applauded by many of the most illustrious patriots of that time. One from Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, dated Nov. 2, 1779, contains the following tribute of praise:—

"Though not personally acquainted with you, I hope I shall be pardoned for this letter. I have seen the proceedings of Congress in a late affair, and I have observ-

ed New-Hampshire supporting the cause of virtue against a very powerful and not less artful and wicked cabal, aiming at the public injury through the sides of its faithful servant; and I have been informed particularly, Sir, of your very worthy support of a character that has not deserved the treatment he has met with. New-Hampshire has long been celebrated for spirit; and it has now, on an extraordinary occasion, when very powerful efforts were made to debauch and to mislead, proved its title to the still higher qualities of wisdom and virtue

"I shall esteem myself much honoured by your correspondence."

In a letter to him, dated Dec. 6, 1779, Hon. John Langdon says, "About a fortnight since, I received a letter from my brother, mentioning your name in high terms as a very useful member of Congress, and wishing that you might be prevailed upon to tarry through the winter; and three days since he returned home, and seems much pleased with you as a colleague. I mention this only as an agreeable circumstance in favour of the public, and your mutual good characters."

Though Colonel Peabody was never weary or faint in the cause of his country, it seems, that early in 1780 he was desirous of resigning his seat in Congress. His affairs in New-Hampshire then required his attention, and the ill state of his health, in August and September following, must have turned his thoughts with double force on home.

February 7, 1780, he wrote to Judge Langdon—

"I was in great hopes to have been relieved by Mr. Livermore, but find I am not. Nothing but the cause of my country and the advice of my friends, among whom I have placed not a little dependance upon your opinion, could have induced me to sacrifice my interest and ——— by tarrying here through the winter, and I must beg your influence, that I may be relieved very early in the spring as I shall absolutely, if alive, within about eight weeks from this time at furthest."

The 18th of March, Hon. John Langdon wrote him—

"The General Court adjourns this day. The sickness and death of my father prevented my attending the session. I understand by Gen. Whipple that they have not appointed any person to relieve you, and as the court do not meet again until June next, you must go on in doing all the good you can for us, for "verily you shall have your reward." I am fully sensible that no gentleman can add to his fortune by attending Congress."

President Weare, in a letter to him of the 8th of August, observes, "I am fully sensible your absence must be very injurious to your private affairs, and your speedy return be very grateful to your friends, but the public service requires your attendance there, and you must look for your reward from the satisfaction of having done service in the important cause for which America is now contending. If you, and many others, expect any other reward here, I believe they will be much disappointed. But put a good face on it, we hope for better times."—On the subject of his sickness, Gen. Greene wrote the 6th of September. "I am made very unhappy by your long and obstinate indisposition. When you left the army, we were in hopes it was only a slight touch of a

fever, which a little relaxation and recess from business would soon remove. But, to our sorrow, we hear you are still persecuted with an intermitting fever, which threatens you with a still longer confinement. You have my prayers for your speedy recovery, as well from motives of private friendship, as public good." The 27th of September, Colonel Peabody wrote General Sullivan, then at Congress, "the state of my health is still such as will make it necessary for me to take a tour eastward, as soon as the report of the committee is completed, which in all probability will deprive me of a personal interview with you this season." Colonel Peabody having received at Morristown "some very favorable intelligence from the southward," and esteeming it of vast importance that the commander-in-chief should have the earliest advice of every interesting occurrence, communicated it by express to General Washington, on the 25th of October, and the General the next day replied, "I am exceedingly obliged by the very agreeable and important intelligence communicated in yours of last evening. This blow, if rightly improved, may give a total change to the southern affairs. I am glad to hear that your health has so far mended as to make you think of going abroad. It will give me great pleasure to see you at Head Quarters." Colonel Peabody was relieved by the appointment of Woodbury Langdon in his room, November 9, and no doubt, returned to New-Hampshire about that time. He did not, however, retire to "the shades of private life," for in 1781 we find him in the House of Representatives.

In 1782 and 1783, Colonel Peabody was a representative to the General Court. He was also a member of the convention to form a constitution for the State, and chairman of the committee which drew it up.

In 1784, he was a member of the House, and was elected counsellor by both branches in convention. At the October session he also acted on several committees in the House. The 14th of December, he was appointed a justice of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined the office: and the 25th, was appointed a justice of the peace and quorum, for the several counties.

In 1785, he was elected a representative for his district, and a senator for Rockingham, by the people, and a counsellor by the Legislature. June 21, he was appointed a Delegate to Congress for one year, commencing the November following; but it is probable he never took his seat, as he informed the General Court, November 3, that having

good reason to expect that Mr. Long, one of the Delegates, then at Congress, would tarry, and that Mr. Langdon would accept, and take his seat by the 1st of November; he had not made the necessary arrangements for leaving the State for any considerable time; and requesting, as he should not be able to attend to his duties in Congress so early as the public affairs demanded, that some other gentleman might be appointed in his room. March 25th, he was appointed Brigadier General of the corps of Light-horsemen. This corps consisted of two regiments of six companies each, besides independent companies composed of gentlemen not liable to do duty in the train band.

In 1787, '88 and '89, he was in the House. The last year, he was commissioned by President Sullivan, a justice of the peace and quorum through the State; was chairman of a committee "to examine the laws of this State, and report whether any, and what laws of this State militate with the laws and constitution of the United States;" and was appointed, with President Sullivan, and Hon. Josiah Bartlett, to review the militia laws in the recess of the Legislature.

In 1790, he was in the Senate, and was appointed with Jeremiah Smith and John Samuel Sherburne, "a committee (as the vote expresses it) to select, revise, and arrange all the laws and public resolves of the State now in force, whether passed before or since the revolution, that the same may be compiled in one volume, and to prepare an intelligible index to be affixed thereto." This task was performed by the committee. Of the New-Hampshire Medical Society, which was incorporated at the close of this political year, General Peabody was one of the chief founders.

In 1791, he was a Senator; chairman of the committee "to report the measures necessary to be adopted to carry into effect that part of the constitution of this State directing a convention to be called, for a revision of the same;" was a member of that convention, Vice-President of it, and on most of its important committees. In June, President Wheelock, by desire of several of the Trustees of Dartmouth College, wrote to him, to solicit the honor of his presence at the approaching commencement, and saying, that they should then be happy to show him respect. He added, "we have a particular sense of your friendship and influence in favor of the institution." They did at that commencement confer on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In 1792, he was, as Governor Bartlett informed him, "elected senator for the county of Rockingham, by the free suf-

frages of the people." In 1793, he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. March 27, he was appointed Major General of the first division of militia, and resigned that office July 6, 1798. In 1795, he was a representative, and this, as far as the writer knows, was the last time he appeared in either the Legislature or Council.

His retirement may be considered voluntary, for he gave notice in the papers of the day, that he should, in future, decline all public trusts. After this long catalogue of the many important offices he had sustained, no person will wonder, that he was satisfied with the toils, and the honors, of public life. His commission as justice of the peace and quorum through the State, was, however, renewed this year, by Governor Gilman, and he continued in that office, with the exception of a year or two, in the rage of party spirit, till 1821, when a rule of the Executive, applying to justices the constitutional limitation as to the age of judges, deprived him of this little remnant of official power.

One strong reason for General Peabody's declining public appointments, was, probably, the situation of his property and finances, which, at that period, had become greatly deranged and embarrassed. In an expose of his affairs made about the year 1800, he stated, "that previous to the year 1794, his creditors were few in number—that the aggregate of their just and legal demands did not exceed 20 per cent. of the debts then due to him, including his lands and other property, at a just valuation, although he had before that time been guilty of many acts of humanity to people in distress, by means of which he had sustained considerable damage;" and imputed his embarrassment to great losses by means of suretyship, and the plunder and sale of his property through the negligence, misconduct and turpitude of his agents and supposed friends. These misfortunes resulted in his confinement for debt to the limits of the prison at Exeter, for several of the last years of his life. His losses of necessity became the losses of his creditors, and exposed him to a full share of the blame and odium common in such cases.

General Peabody was not without foibles and faults. He was always rather vain and opinionative. At middle age he was almost passionately fond of dress and ostentatious parade, and expended large sums for such purposes. He was a fine horseman,* and in his golden days usually travelled

* In a sportive advertisement, which Gen. Schuyler sent to Gov. Matthews and Gen. Peabody, who had been a few days absent from Head Quarters, he described them as "commonly dressed in green coats, booted and spurred."

with the most elegant horses, (of which he was a good judge, and great admirer) attended by his servant; and the people regarded him as a personage of high rank and consequence. But as imperfection is the lot of humanity, let his errors and his faults rest in oblivion; let him receive that general amnesty, which the living, conscious of their own frailties, do, in charity, freely grant to the dead.

General Peabody's natural abilities, though, by some called "airy and lofty," were nearly, if not quite, of the first order, and had he not devoted them so early to his country, might have raised him to a proud eminence in his profession. His perceptions were quick, his invention powerful, his reasoning tolerably prompt, just and perspicuous, and his memory remarkably tenacious; but he was most distinguished for his caustic wit, and resistless ridicule. These powers made him more formidable as an opponent than desirable as an ally, and it is said of him, by his contemporaries in the legislature, that though not always successful in carrying his own measures, he seldom failed in an attempt to defeat the projects of others. At the time when he was Speaker, his influence was so great, that by means of three or four of his associates, he ruled the State; and letters from some of the first men, who flourished at that period, show the high value which was placed on his friendship. His disposition was rather hasty, yet he could bend his will to his purposes, and regulate his passions to his views. His stock of general knowledge was quite reputable. Of national politics his views were liberal, accurate, and often original. From his knowledge of human nature, and the selfish policy of nations, he foresaw approaching danger, and raised his warning voice. His leaning was always decidedly in favor of popular rights. In his politics, he was a republican, and he firmly adhered to that party.

In early life, General Peabody was a good Physician, and practised with success, and general applause; in his latter days he far excelled any tyro, or young medical practitioner, however learned, both in experience, and the judicious selection and application of remedies. He continued to administer to the health of others till he could no longer help himself. Patients came to him from distant parts, and he cured or alleviated many difficult chronic cases beyond the skill of his younger contemporaries. His manner, as well as his application was always pleasing, and his wit and humor made him popular. About a year before he died, a young girl was brought to him troubled with a humour or glandular

swelling in her neck : the anxious mother dreaded the scrofula, which she called by the ancient name of King's Evil. She asked him if it was not the king's evil, and feared he would answer in the affirmative. The General replied, "king's evil, king's evil! I know of none who have the king's evil, but *tories*." This answer excited a laugh, dispelled her fears, and produced a good effect. Many such witticisms were interspersed through his whole life, which, if collected, would make his biography very entertaining. Many sayings, infinitely more witty than this, are within the knowledge of the writer, but to record them would surpass the limits of this sketch.

General Peabody had a taste for the science of law, and this, together with considerable discrimination and critical acumen, no doubt, served to make him, as he certainly was, an able and leading legislator. He wrote a fair easy hand, and long experience rendered him a safe and skilful draftsman. In his habits he was regular and correct ; he ate and drank but little, and that of the best ; seldom slept more than four or five hours, often not over two, and those the latter part of the night. A very respectable and intelligent gentleman, to whom the writer is indebted for many of the views and expressions contained in this notice, remarks, "I have had some acquaintance with the late General Peabody, about forty years, and I always considered him a cheerful, sociable, witty and friendly man. He was generous, noble spirited and honorable."

In his friendships, General Peabody was generous, sincere and constant ; never deserting his friends in the hour of need. The unjust treatment General Sullivan received from Congress in the revolution, is matter of history, and it is but just, that the character of General Peabody should be honored with the following tribute from a man so universally esteemed, and respected, as his friend General Sullivan. "I am much indebted for the part you have ever taken respecting me, and the opinion you have been pleased to form of my public conduct, and hope no future transaction of my life will compel you to alter your sentiments." Just after this, General Peabody wrote him, "I am now going to head quarters, and thence shall proceed to New-Hampshire, and shall be happy to have it in my power to serve you in person or estate. If you think of a single act wherein I can be beneficial to either, you will please to command," &c.

He was a patron of enterprise and merit, and several young men were indebted to him for liberal educations, and their

subsequent prosperity. A mind like General Peabody's was calculated for great changes in popularity and fortune. This was verified in his biography; great and sudden variations in his ambitious schemes, variegated his walk through this stage of existence. These changes in early life served to steel his mind against vicissitudes, and made him a more able general in avoiding or recovering from them. They did not, however, sour his temper, and cloud his intellect. He endeavored to enjoy life himself, and, by his pleasantries, make his friends happy. His mental powers were but little impaired by age. The anguish of sickness and disease he bore with fortitude, and was rarely heard to complain, till attacked with that complication of most excruciating disorders, which, after two or three weeks, terminated his earthly career on Saturday, June 27, 1823.

On a candid review of all the transactions and peculiar circumstances of General Peabody's long life, from his cradle to his grave, we are impelled to the conclusion, that he was an useful citizen, an enlightened politician, and in times of trial and danger, as well as in the halcyon days of peace and prosperity, a firm and ardent friend to his country. When the waves of time shall have rolled over the present generation, and washed away the last trace of prejudice and enmity from his character, who will venture to predict, that he will not be placed by grateful posterity in the bright and glorious constellation of revolutionary worthies, and with his compatriots and friends, the illustrious Weare, Bartlett, Sullivan, and Langdon; Lee, Laurens, Greene, Matthews, Gerry, and Schuyler, shine with unclouded lustre, through long ages of American freedom and glory?

SCRAP.

"Portsmouth, March 6, 1772.—Tuesday last (March 3d) the Superior Court met at the State-House in this town; and this being the first time of their sitting in Portsmouth since the division of the Province into Counties, the Hon. Judges, in their robes, and the Attorneys in their bands, walked in procession to the Court House, at which place the Rev. Dr. Langdon attended and made a proper prayer."—Old Paper.

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

CINCINNATUS....No. XCVII.

GOVERNMENT.

The supreme executive officers in our government are divided into two classes—the president of the United States, and the governors of the several states. The principles and modes of electing them, and the qualifications requisite for those officers, have been considered.

The vice-president of the United States, though nominally the second in rank in the nation, is not an executive officer. He is president of the senate, and his *business*, to use the language of Mr. Jefferson, who held that office four years, is *merely to preside over the forms of that house*. That the senate of the United States should be deprived of the power of electing their presiding officer, is an anomaly in our system. I know of no senate in any state deprived of this authority; and I know of no reason why the senate of the United States should not have the same right to elect their president as the house of representatives have to choose their speaker. The vice-president has no right to participate in the debates or deliberations of the senate; no authority to vote, except where the senate are equally divided upon a question, an event that seldom happens. But if he has much influence in the senate, it gives more authority in that branch of the government to the state to which he belongs than any other state in the union has, and that whether he is from a large or small state.

It is true in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the president, the vice-president is to succeed him until another election: but a vacancy has never yet occurred, and probably will not once in half a century. Such remote probability can have little, if any, influence upon the minds of the electors in selecting a man for the second office, who is qualified for the first. It is obvious, the nation would be equally as safe if the president of the senate, elected by the senators, or the speaker of the house of representatives, were to supply the vacancy in the presidency whenever in might happen.

By a law of congress, the vice-president is made a member of the board of commissioners of the sinking fund. The board consists of five persons, of whom three constitute a quorum. Their duties are few and plain; and more than a hundred members of congress are as well qualified for the trust as the vice-president.

These are the duties the vice-president is by the constitution and laws bound to perform; and for these he has an annual salary of five thousand dollars—a sum equal to that of the secretary of state, or chief-justice of the supreme court, whose duties are great, highly responsible, and engross their whole time and attention.

It appears to me, that the constitution of the United States ought to be so amended as to give authority to the senate to appoint their presiding officer, and abolish the office of vice-president, which approaches nearer to a *sinecure* than perhaps any other office in our government. Hence it is, that some men who have held this office appear to have considered it as created for them and not for the public benefit, and neglected the few duties it required. In four years, (the term for which a vice-president is elected) ending the 3d of March, 1821, he did not attend the senate but little more than one fifth of the time it was in session. They sat during those four years, five hundred and twenty two days, and from inspecting the journals, it appears that he was present only one hundred and ten days. For that service, he received not only twenty thousand dollars more than one hundred and eighty dollars for each day's actual attendance, but subjected the nation to the additional expenditure of three thousand two hundred ninety-six dollars, the sum paid the president *pro tem.* for presiding in the senate.

By abolishing the office of vice-president, a considerable sum of money would be annually saved, which is an object of importance to a nation, which in a time of peace is compelled to resort to loans to support the charges of government, and pay the interest of its public debt. But there is another and more important reason in favor of the measure. As our constitution is now formed, the election of the vice-president has a pernicious influence upon the election of the president. It not only occasions combinations between the candidates for the two offices and their friends and supporters, but the office of vice-president is virtually brought into the market, and tendered to the highest bidder, not indeed for money, but, what is worse, for votes for the presidency. When the friends of a candidate for the presidency find a large state hostile to him, or even hesitating, they too often select a candidate from such a state for vice-president, and have too often succeeded. These offers have been made to large, not small states, for small states have but few votes to give. No vice-president has ever been elected from a small state. No congressional caucus even thought of nominating a man for that office unless he belonged to a large state, except in one instance, and that of a man who was known to be too old and too infirm for that office, and who, for that reason, as was expected he would, to the gratification of all his real friends, positively declined being a candidate. If we judge of the future from the past, small states have no reason to expect a vice-president will be taken from them: for, in nine elections, a period of thirty-six years, the vice-president has been elected from the three great states of Massachusetts, Virginia, and New-York—and from the latter for twenty years, more than half of the whole time. Since Maine has become a state, the claim of Massachusetts, though powerful, must yield to some other State whose numbers are greater—such as Pennsylvania.

But it is time to return to the consideration of executive power. The president of the United States, in every point of view, is pre-eminently our first and greatest executive officer—he is the head of the nation and of the government. The power and authority given to him by the people, and the laws made by their representatives, are very great. The nature of a great government, the state and condition of a vast continent, and a numerous and rapidly increasing population, with a great variety of conflicting interests, necessarily require that the president should be vested with great power and extensive authority.

The president has not only the right to recommend such measures to congress as he may judge necessary and expedient, but he has a qualified negative upon all their acts; he has authority to execute the laws, and pardon those who violate them; to receive ambassadors; form treaties with foreign nations, and the Indian tribes, and with the assent of the senate, ratify and confirm them; appoint the officers in the national government; and command the army and navy, and the militia when in actual service.

This power when properly executed is useful and salutary, but when abused is unjust, oppressive, and tyrannical. It may be transferred from the public interest to promote the unhallowed purposes of party and of faction, increase the interest of a selfish incumbent, and aggrandize and serve his friends and partisans. And, what is more, the president may assume authority not delegated to him: for such is the nature of man, that those who have most power, are most prone to increase it by usurpation. The remedy for these abuses is in the legislature, judiciary, and the people; and if they are watchful, vigilant, and faithful, the president cannot materially injure the nation. The legislature may impeach, convict, and remove him from office; the judiciary may, when he infringes the rights of individuals, declare such of his acts illegal and void; and the people may withdraw their confidence and support, and withhold their suffrages from him at the next election.

The power and duties of the president, which we have enumerated, require a further and more particular consideration. They are intimately connected with, and have a powerful influence upon the peace, prosperity, and welfare of the nation, and every individual in it.

His power in recommending, making, and executing the laws is important and ought to be exercised with sound judgment and great discretion. Considering the information he must necessarily have of the state of our foreign relations, as well as our internal affairs, and the great influence which the nature of his office will ever have upon Congress, his recommendations, though not obligatory upon them, are entitled to much respect, and usually have great effect. Those acquainted with the history of congressional proceedings know, that some laws have been enacted and measures adopted, which, if he had not recommended, would never have taken place. Of these measures some have

proved useful, and others injurious to the nation. Can any man believe congress would have passed the law granting pensions to the soldiers of the revolutionary war, thirty-five years after that war terminated, if the president had not particularly recommended it? It is certain, congress did not contemplate such a law until after he advised it, and it is equally certain, that upon his recommendation, they did make liberal provision for the support of a class of paupers that neither justice or policy required, which has already cost the nation several millions of dollars, at a time when they were pressed for the want of money, and still continues a heavy claim upon the public treasury. The injustice, impropriety, and evil effects of that law, I intend to exhibit when I consider our system of pensions.

It is not only the duty of the president to recommend laws to be passed, but he has authority, and is bound to approve each bill and resolve which congress pass, or return it with his objections, and unless two thirds of the members of both houses afterwards consent, it cannot become a law. The objections must therefore be argumentative, and, as Hamilton observes, "are to be approved or disapproved by those to whom they are addressed." This authority, as I observed on another occasion in a preceding number, (XCII) is very useful when duly exercised, in checking the disposition of congress to legislate too much, correcting their errors—and that the nation has really more danger to apprehend from this power not being used, than from its exercise. This qualified veto is a power of that nature which necessarily renders him who possesses it cautious how he exercises it. If the objections which a president makes to a bill or resolve are not sound in principle and true in fact, he has every reason to believe congress will not only reject them, but that his character as a statesman will suffer in the estimation of his constituents, and of the world. So cautious have our presidents been in the exercise of this authority, and so conclusive their reasoning, that I do not recollect the instance of a single bill or resolve becoming a law, to which they objected. And I verily believe, if they exercised their veto oftener, they would more effectually serve the public interest, as well as increase their own reputation and fame. The British king has an absolute negative upon the proceedings of parliament, and formerly exercised it freely, but it is a long time, perhaps a century, since he has exercised it at all. His disuse of that prerogative has not rendered parliament more free and independent; for since then, the king and his ministers check and eventually defeat every measure they dislike, by finesse and management, by bribing and corrupting the electors to elect members who are pensioners, placemen, office-seekers, and men devoted to the interest of the executive. If our presidents should disuse their authority to return their objections to the proceedings of congress, have we not too much reason to fear the same course will be adopted here as has been in Great-Britain? But with this difference, instead of attempting to corrupt the great mass of electors, the members of

Congress and their particular friends and dependants will be secured by being appointed to such offices as are in the disposal of the president. It is certain that even new members of Congress are too often appointed to office.

The constitution enjoins it as a particular duty upon the president, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." This is a charge which requires not only much time and attention, but great watchfulness, vigilance and fidelity. But if the president neglects this duty, the laws will become a dead letter and worse than useless; a monument of the weakness of the government, and of the disrespect and contempt of the people. The best of laws can afford no security to the people, if they are not executed; indeed they are worse than no laws, because they deceive those who trust in them. If we had few laws, and those strictly executed, we should enjoy more security.

CININNATUS.

November 3, 1823.

Ecclesiastical History.



MEMORANDA: relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.

[Continued from page 370, of the Collections for 1823.]

In 1757, the Rev. JOHN HOUSTON was ordained at Bedford; Rev. JOSIAH BAYLEY at Hampton-Falls; Rev. JAMES SCALES at Hopkinton; and Rev. JOHN RAND at Lyndeborough.

Mr. Houston was ordained at Bedford, the first minister of that town, Sept. 28, 1757. He was a Presbyterian, and a member of the "Boston Presbytery," until 1775, when a division was amicably agreed on, and Mr. Houston became a member of the Western Presbytery, called the "Presbytery of Palmer," of which he was appointed moderator. He remained the minister of Bedford about 21 years, and was dismissed in 1778.

Mr. Bayley was the successor of Mr. Whipple, at Hampton-Falls; was graduated at Harvard College, in 1752; ordained Oct. 19, 1757; and died in 1762, aged 29.

Mr. Scales was graduated at Harvard College, in 1733. He was ordained the first minister of Hopkinton, Nov. 23, 1757, and was dismissed July 4, 1770. His son Stephen was graduated at Harvard College, in 1763; was a tutor in that institution, and much distinguished as a scholar. He died

at Chelmsford, in the practice of the law, Nov. 5, 1772, aged 31.*

Mr. Rand was the first minister of Lyndeborough. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1748, ordained Dec. 3, 1757, and dismissed April 8, 1762.

The Rev. JOSIAH STEARNS was ordained at Epping, March 8, 1758; and the Rev. BENJAMIN BUTLER was ordained at Nottingham the same year.

The ancestors of Mr. Stearns were among the early settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts; but the branch of the family from which he descended removed to Billerica, where he was born, in Jan. 1732. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1751. His annual salary at Epping was 60*l.* sterling and 25 cords of wood. His first wife was Sarah Abbot, of Andover, whom he buried Nov. 5, 1766; and in September following he married Sarah Ruggles, of Billerica. By each of his wives he had three sons and three daughters, twelve in all. He died July 25, 1788, in his 57th year. His last wife survived him, and died at the house of her son, the Rev. Samuel Stearns, of Bedford, Massachusetts, April 2, 1808, aged 76. During Mr. Stearns' ministry, about 87 persons were added to the church in Epping. He published two sermons preached Jan. 29, 1777. on a public fast, appointed on account of the war with Great-Britain, from Judges xx. 26, 27, 28; a sermon at the ordination of the Rev. Nicholas Dudley, in Townsend, New-York, June 26, 1777, from Ezra vii. 10; a sermon from Psalm xc. 14, preached at Epping, Sept. 19, 1779; and two sermons on the Divine Character, delivered Nov. 4, 1787, from 1 John iv. 16.

Mr. Butler, at Nottingham, received a settlement of 2000*l.* old tenor, equal to \$333 33, and a salary of 35*l.* sterling. He was graduated at Harvard, in 1752. After preaching about a dozen years, he became convinced that he was not calculated for usefulness in the ministry, and at his own request, was dismissed in 1770. He was afterwards a magistrate for the county, and died about the year 1805. The late General Henry Butler, of Nottingham, was his son. There has been no Congregational minister settled in Nottingham since Mr. Butler's dismissal. The church has dwindled away; and although, about twenty years since, a new church was organized there, that too has become extinct, and there is not a male member of it left in the place. The town has

* To his memory there is a tomb-stone in Chelmsford, on which is a Latin inscription, bearing honorable testimony to the powers of his mind, and the good qualities of his head and heart.

a handsome, well finished meeting house, which has been furnished with a bell, by the liberality of the Hon. Bradbury Cilley, but the voice of publick worship is seldom heard there.

The Rev. JEREMIAH EAMES was graduated at Harvard College, in 1752. He was ordained at Newtown, Jan. 17, 1759; dismissed in 1791; and died at Wentworth, in 1800. He was the first minister of the Congregational order settled in Newtown, and has had no successor.

The Rev. JOSIAH COTTON was ordained at Sandown, Nov. 28, 1759. He was the first minister of the town, and continued there till his death, in 1781.

In 1760, the Rev. JOHN KINKEAD was ordained at Windham; Rev. STEPHEN FARRAR at New-Ipswich; Rev. SAMUEL HILL at Rochester; and Rev. DANIEL MITCHELL over the Second Presbyterian Church at Pembroke.

Mr. Kinkead was a Presbyterian, and succeeded Mr. Johnson. He was ordained in October, 1760, and dismissed in April, 1765.

Mr. Farrar was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, Oct. 22, 1732. His great grandfather came from Lincolnshire, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century; but died on his passage, or shortly after his arrival in New-England, leaving one son, George, who purchased the estate in Lincoln, where his descendants now live. He left four sons, the youngest of whom, Samuel, the father of Stephen, lived, and at an advanced age, died on his paternal estate. Of his eight children, four were lately living, the sum of whose ages was 308 years. Mr. Farrar was graduated at Harvard College, at the age of 17, in the class of 1755, which contained an unusual number of distinguished characters. He was ordained at New-Ipswich, on the anniversary of his birth, Oct. 22, 1760, when that town contained about forty families. The church was organized there at the same time.* He died June 23, 1809. His wife, who survived him about ten years, was sister of the late Moses Brown, of Beverly. Their twelve children, all of whom had arrived at the age of manhood when their father died, are believed to be still living. His numerous and well ordered church, and the moral and religious habits of the people, the respect and affection they bore towards him, and the veneration in which his memory is still held, are evidences of the extent and utility of Mr. Farrar's influence among them. "As a theologian, he was

* [The first settlers of New-Ipswich had preaching before 1750; a church was collected, and occasionally communed.—*MS. communication of B. Champney, Esq. to the Editors.*]

decidedly a Calvinist. In his private deportment, as well as in the publick duties of the ministry, he never failed to manifest a very deep sense of the majesty and holiness of God, and the value of the Gospel. Scarcely any thing can be conceived more solemn than his devotional addresses. His temper, naturally severe, was so softened by the spirit of Christ, that prudence and moderation held a distinguished place among the large assemblage of his virtues." One who knew him well, and was well qualified to appreciate his worth, says—"I have known no man, the recollection of whose moral, intellectual and personal qualities, rests with so much force on my mind, as forming a character truly venerable, and becoming a *Father* and *Apostle* in the church." The Rev. Dr. Payson preached at his funeral from these words, "And devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and made great lamentation over him." About three years afterwards, Dr. Payson, who, on entering the ministry, received his charge from Mr. Farrar, was called upon to give the charge to Mr. Farrar's successor; and, after an appropriate introduction, he proceeded to give the same charge he had himself received. The circumstance had a powerful effect on his own mind, and the manner in which he performed the service, rendered it no less powerful on the minds of his hearers. Standing in the place which Mr. Farrar so long had occupied, and using his words, the speaker seemed to exhibit their venerable pastor from the grave, instructing his youthful successor how to break the bread of life to his people. On a plain marble slab, placed over Mr. Farrar's grave, the following neat inscription is added to the memorial of his death and age:

"THE PEOPLE OF HIS CHARGE
LEAVE THIS STONE,
TO MARK THE PLACE
WHERE THEY HAVE LAID HIM."

Mr. Hill was graduated at Harvard College, in 1735, and had been in the ministry previous to his settlement at Rochester, where he was installed Nov. 5, 1760, and continued till his death, Nov. 19, 1764.

Mr. Mitchell was a native of Scotland, and was educated at the university in Edinburgh. After his arrival in this country, he was licensed by the Boston Presbytery, in 1746, and sent the next year to Georgetown, Me., and preached for some time in that neighborhood. He was ordained Dec. 3, 1760, over the Presbyterian Church, then recently organized, in Pembroke. Upon the division of the Boston Presbytery, in 1775, he became a member of the "middle Pres-

bytery," called "the Presbytery of Londonderry." He continued in the ministry to Dec. 15, 1776, when he died at the age of 69.

In 1761, the Rev. ABIEL FOSTER was ordained at Canterbury; Rev. BULKLEY OLCOTT at Charlestown; Rev. JONATHAN LEAVITT at Walpole; Rev. CLEMENT SUMNER at Keene; Rev. AMOS TAPPAN at Kingston; Rev. JOHN TUCKE at Epsom; Rev. SAMUEL DROWN at Portsmouth; and Rev. ROBIE MORRILL at Boscawen.

Mr. Foster was graduated at Harvard College in 1756; was the first minister of Canterbury, where he was ordained Jan. 21, 1761, and continued there in the ministry till 1779, when he was dismissed. He immediately entered upon public life, at a time when able and honest men were prized and sought for; and sustained with reputation to himself and usefulness to the community, various offices of trust and honor. He was a member of the Senate, and President of that body—Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Rockingham—a Delegate to Congress, under the Confederation—and a member of Congress from 1789 to 1791, and again from 1795 to 1803. He died in Feb. 1806.

Mr. Olcott was graduated at Yale College in 1758, and succeeded Mr. Dennis at Charlestown, May 28, 1761. At the time of his ordination, the Church was re-organized or a new one formed. He was appointed a trustee of Dartmouth College in 1788, and died June 26, 1793.

Mr. Leavitt was the first minister of Walpole, where he was settled June 10, 1761, at the time the Church in that town was gathered. He remained there in the ministry but two years, and was dismissed in June, 1763.

Mr. Sumner was graduated at Yale College in 1758, and succeeded Mr. Carpenter, (who was the minister both of Keene and Swanzey,) at Keene June 11, 1761; and was dismissed April 30, 1772.

Mr. Tappan was the successor of Mr. Secombe at Kingston. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1758, married Margaret Sanborn, March 24, 1770, and died June 23, 1771, leaving an infant daughter who survived him but a few months.

Mr. Tucke was a son of Rev. John Tucke, of the Isles-of-Shoals, and graduated at Harvard college in 1758. He was ordained Sept. 23, 1761. He married a daughter of Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Rye. He was dismissed from the ministry at Epsom in 1774, was afterwards appointed a chaplain in the revolutionary army, and while on his way to join it, died of the small pox in 1776; leaving 4 sons, of whom Samuel J. Tucke, merchant, of Baltimore, is the only survivor, and two

daughters, one of whom married Simeon Drake, and the other S. G. Bishop, Esq.

Mr. Drown was a native of Bristol, R. I. The church, over which he was ordained, was embodied Oct. 14, 1758, and was formed by seceders from the Congregational churches, because in their opinion those churches had departed from the discipline of the Cambridge platform, and from the doctrines of the New-England confession of faith. He was its first minister, and ordained Nov. 2, 1761. The Rev. Messrs. Alexander Miller of Plainfield, Paul Parks of Preston, and John Palmer of Windham, Conn. were the officiating clergymen in Mr. Drown's ordination. He continued in the ministry till he died, Jan. 17, 1770, in his 50th year. The baptisms in this church at the time of his death had been 81, and the admissions 76; of these, 16 were received in 1764. One of Mr. Drown's sons was killed at or near New-Durham, in 1787 or '88, by Elisha Thomas, who was executed at Dover, June 3, 1788.

Mr. Morrill was a classmate of President Adams, graduated at Harvard college in 1755, and succeeded Mr. Stevens at Boscawen, Dec. 29, 1761. For his settlement, he had a right of land purchased for him at the expence of 1000*l.* New-Hampshire money by the proprietors, and a salary of 700*l.* of the same currency; one third of which was to be paid by the inhabitants, and the remainder by the proprietors. He continued in the ministry about five years, when difficulties arising, he was by mutual agreement and advice of an ecclesiastical council, dismissed Dec. 9, 1776: but continued in town a very useful, respectable and exemplary citizen till his death, Sept. 23, 1813, at the age of 77 years.

In 1763, the Rev. NATHANIEL NOYES was ordained at South-Hampton: Rev. BUNKER GAY at Hinsdale; Rev. PAINE WINGATE at Hampton-Falls; Rev. JONATHAN LIVERMORE at Wilton; and Rev. JOHN PAGE at Hawke.

Mr. Noyes was a son of Dea. Parker Noyes, of Newburyport and a descendant of the Rev. Mr. Noyes, formerly minister of Newbury. He was a graduate of Nassau, and succeeded Mr. Parsons at South-Hampton, Feb. 23, 1763. He was dismissed Dec. 8, 1800, afterwards resided in Newbury and preached in that vicinity till his death in Dec. 1810.

Mr. Gay was graduated at Harvard College in 1760. He was the first settled minister of Hinsdale, where he was ordained August 17, 1763; continued there in the ministry more than half a century; and died Oct. 19, 1815. His interesting account of Mrs. Howe's captivity, originally published in Belknap's History of New-Hampshire, has been extensively circulated and generally read.

Mr. Wingate was a son of the Rev. Paine Wingate, and

grand-son of Joshua Wingate, of Hampton, whose father, John Wingate, was one of the first settlers of Dover. Mr. Wingate was graduated at Harvard, in 1759. He was dismissed from Hampton-Falls in 1771, and afterwards removed to Stratham. He has been a member of the State Legislature, a Senator and Representative in Congress, and was one of the Judges of the Superior Court from 1798, to 1809. He is still living at Stratham, in his 85th year, and is supposed to be the oldest man living who has sustained the ministerial office in New-Hampshire.

Mr. Livermore was born at Northborough, Massachusetts, Dec. 7, 1739, and graduated at Harvard, 1760. In Feb. 1777, he was dismissed from his people in consequence of political difficulties, and died at Wilton, in his 80th year, July 20, 1809.

Mr. Page was a native of Salem, in this State, and a graduate of Harvard in 1761. Mr. Bayley, of Salem, preached his ordination sermon, which was published. Mr. Page continued at Hawke till he died, in 1783, at the age of 48, and has had no successor. His wife was Mary Stevens, of Methuen.

The Rev. WILLIAM GODDARD, was ordained at Westmoreland Nov. 14, 1764. He was the first settled minister of the town, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1761. On the same day, in 1764, the Rev. MICAH LAWRENCE was ordained as successor of Mr. Ashley at Winchester. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1759, and after a ministry of a little more than 12 years, was dismissed Feb. 19, 1777.

[To be continued.]



INDIAN BRIDGE.

In the fall of the year 1753, Sabatis and Plausawa, two Indians, were at the place where Deacon Sawyer now lives in Canterbury. There, Joshua Noyes and Thomas Thorla, from Newbury, who were looking after cattle which had been turned into the woods the spring before, met them. Plausawa had been several times at Newbury and knew Noyes and Thorla, and they knew him. The Indians appeared not much pleased at seeing them, and began to put their baggage into their canoe, and to prepare to go away. Sabatis appeared sullen and disposed to do mischief, but was kept from it by Plausawa. Noyes and Thorla proposed to buy their furs. At first they refused to sell, saying they would not trade with the English, but would go to Canada. Afterwards they offered to sell furs for rum. Those men had

brought rum on purpose to trade with the Indians, but seeing their temper, especially that of Sabatis, they refused to let them have any, and concluded to go away and leave them. As they were departing, Plausawa in a friendly manner advised them to go home, and to avoid meeting with Indians lest they should be hurt. When they had gone a little distance from the Indians, Sabatis called them, and said, "no more you English come here—me heart bad, me kill you." Thorla replied "no kill—English and Indians now all brothers." They soon met Peter Bowen going towards the Indians, told him in what temper the Indians were, and advised him not to go to them, and by no means to let them have a drop of rum. He replied that he was not afraid of them; that he was acquainted with Indians, and knew how to deal with them. The Indians had got into their canoe and were going up the river. Bowen called them, and asked them to go his house and stay that night, and told them he would give them some rum. It was then near night. They went with Bowen to his house, which was in Contoocook at some distance below where they then were. He treated them freely with rum, which made them at first very well pleased, but as they became more intoxicated, they began to be troublesome.—Bowen, who had every quality of an Indian, had lived much with them, and knew perfectly well how they would conduct; fearing they might do mischief, he took the precaution to make his wife engage their attention while he drew the charges from their guns, which were left behind the door in the entry. After this was done, the night was spent in a drunken Indian frolick, for which Bowen had as good a relish as his guests. The next morning, they asked Bowen to go with his horse and carry their baggage to the place where their canoe was left the evening before. He went, and carried their packs on his horse. As they went, Sabatis proposed to run a race with the horse. Bowen suspecting mischief was intended, declined the race, but finally consented to run. He however took care to let the Indian outrun the horse. Sabatis laughed heartily at Bowen, because the horse could run no faster. They then proceeded apparently in good humour. After a while, Sabatis said to Bowen—"Bowen walk woods"—meaning "go with me as a prisoner." Bowen said "no walk woods, all one brothers." They went on together until they were near the canoe, when Sabatis proposed a second race, and that the horse should be unloaded of the baggage and should start a little before him. Bowen refused to start so, but consented to start together. They ran, and as soon as the horse had got a little before the Indian, Bowen heard a gun snap. Looking round, he saw the smoke

of powder and the gun aimed at him ; he turned and struck his tomahawk in the Indian's head. He went back to meet Plausawa, who, seeing the fate of Sabatis, took aim with his gun at Bowen ; the gun flashed. Plausawa fell on his knees and begged for his life. He pleaded his innocence and former friendship for the English ; but all in vain. Bowen knew there would be no safety for him while the companion and friend of Sabatis was living. To secure himself, he buried the same tomahawk in the skull of Plausawa. This was done in the road on the bank of Merrimack river, near the northerly line of Contoocook, now Boscawen. Bowen hid the dead bodies under a small bridge in Salisbury. The next spring the bodies were discovered and buried. That Bridge has ever since to this day been called INDIAN BRIDGE.

Nov. 28, 1823.

N.



EDWARD RANDOLPH.

Edward Randolph was called the "evil genius" of New-England, and was the most inveterate and indefatigable of those intriguing men who found access to the royal ear of Charles II. with complaints against the colonies. On this mischievous business, he made no less than eight voyages in nine years across the Atlantic. In 1676, he was sent over by royal authority to inquire into the state of the colonies. He brought with him copies of the petitions of Mason and Gorges relative to their patent of New-Hampshire, the limits of which interfered with the grants to Massachusetts.

While he was in Boston, he represented that the province was refractory, and disobedient to the requisitions of the crown. He was zealous to promote the cause of episcopacy, and to destroy the New-England churches ; and he was the principal instrument of depriving the inhabitants of Massachusetts of their charter privileges, the people against whom he had conceived a most violent antipathy. When the charter was taken away, and James II. succeeded to the crown, the king appointed a council to govern the province, of which Dudley was president, and Randolph was one, named in the commission. The next year, Sir Edmund Andros arrived with a commission to be governor of New-England. Randolph was a conspicuous character during his short administration, and involved in his fate. How much the people were exasperated against him, appears by their refusing him bail when he applied, and when it was granted to others. The house of representatives, June 25, 1689, voted "that

Mr. E. Randolph is notailable, he having broken a capital law of the colony in endeavouring and accomplishing the subversion of our government, and having been an evil counsellor."

Mr. Randolph died in the West-Indies. It was said, that he always retained his prejudices against the churches and people of Massachusetts. On the other hand, the inhabitants of that province, who once held him in abhorrence, regarded him and his reproaches with the utmost contempt.

From a letter of Randolph to Gov. Winslow, written January 29, 1679,* published in the Collections of the Mass. Hist. Soc. vol. VI, p. 92, it appears that he had just returned from New-Hampshire, where he remained from the 27th December to the 22d of January. In this letter, he gives some account of the establishment of the royal government in this province under President Cutts, and also alludes to his reception at Boston. He says, "I am received at Boston more like a spy, than one of his majesty's servants. They kept a day of thanks for the return of their agents; but have prepared a welcome for me, by a paper of scandalous verses, all persons taking liberty to abuse me in their discourses, of which I take the more notice, because it so much reflects upon my master, who will not forget it." A copy of these verses the editors have obtained, and now present to their readers as a curiosity.

"RANDOLPH'S WELCOME BACK AGAIN."

Welcome, Sr. welcome from y^e easterne shore
 With a commission stronger than before
 To play the horse-leach; robb us of our fleeces,
 To rend our land, and teare it all to pieces:
 Welcome now back againe; as is the whip,
 To a ffoole's back; as water in a ship.
 Boston make roome, Randolph's returned, that hector,
 Confirm'd at home to be y^e sharp Collector;
 Whoe shortly will present unto y^r viewes
 The greate broad seale, that will you all amuse, }
 Unwelcome tidings, and unhappy newes.
 New-England is a very loyall shrubb
 That loues her Sovereigne, hates a Belzebub:
 That's willing (let it to her praise be spoake)
 To doe obedience to the Royall Oake,
 To pay the Tribute that to it belongs,
 For shielding her, from injuries and wrongs:
 But you the Agent, Sr. she cannot brook,
 She likes the meate, but can't abide the cook.
 Alas, shee would haue Caesar haue his due,

* The date ought undoubtedly to be 1680.

But not by such a wicked hand as you :
For an acknowledgement of Right, wee scorne
(To pay to our greate Lord a pepper-corne)
'To baulke the tearmes of our most gracious deed,
But would ten thousand times the same exceed.

Some call you Randall—*Rend-all* I you name,
Soe you'l appear before you've played yr game.
He that keeps a Plantacon, Custome-house,
One year, may bee a man, the next a mouse.
Yr brother *Dyer* hath the Divell played,
Made the New-Yorkers at the first affraide,
He vapoured, swager'd, hector'd, (whoe but he?)
But soon destroyed himself by villianie.
Well might his cursed name wth *D* begin,
Whoe was a Divell in his hart flor sin,
And currantly did pass, by common vogue,
Ffor the deceitfull'st wretch and greatest rogue.
By him you'r ffurnish't wth a sad example—
Take heed that those you crush don't on you trample.
We verryly believe we are not bound
To pay one mite to you, much less a pound.
If there were need New-England you must know,
Ffiftey p. cent we'ld on our King bestow,
And not begrutch the offring, shees soe ffranck,
But hates to pay where she will have noe thanke.

We doe presume Secundus Carrolus Rex
Sent you not here a countrie's heart to vex.
Hee gives an Inch of power; you take an ell.
Should it be knowne, he would not like it well.
If you do understand yr occupation,
'Tis to keep acts of trade ffrom violation.
If merchants in their traffique will be ffaire,
You must, Camelion-like, live on the aire.
Should they not trade to Holland, Spain and Ffrance,
Directly you must seeke ffor maintenance.
The customs and the ffees will scarce supply
Belly and back. What's left ffor 's Majesty?
What you collect won't make you to look bigg
With modish nick-nacks, dagger, perriwigg;
A courtier's garbe too costly you will see
To be maintained where is noe gift nor ffee.
Pull downe the mill, rente the ground, you'l finde
That very few will come to you to grinde.
Merchants their corne will alwayes carry there,
Where the tole's easy, and the usage ffaire.
Wee'll kneele to the mill owner, as our cheife;
But doe not like the miller; he's a theife
And entertaine him not wth joy, but greife.

When Heauen would Job's signall patience try,
 He gave Hell leave to plott his misery,
 And act it too, according to it's will,
 With this exception, don't his body kill.
 Soe Royall Charles is now about to proue
 Our Loyalty, Allegiance, and Loue,
 In giving Licence to a Publican,
 To pinch the purse, but not to hurt the man.
 Patience raised Job unto the height of flame,
 Lett our obedience doe ffor us the same.



Miscellanies.

On the 10th of August, 1737, the assemblies of the provinces of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire met at Hampton-Falls, in this State, in order to establish the boundary line between the two provinces. A cavalcade was formed from Boston to Salisbury, and the governor [Belcher] rode in state, attended by a troop of horse. He was met at Newbury ferry by another troop, who, joined by three more at the supposed divisional line, conducted him to the George tavern in Hampton-Falls; where he held a council and made a speech to the assembly of New-Hampshire. The novelty of a procession of the executive and legislative bodies for such a distance, occasioned the following pasquinade, in an assumed Hibernian style.

"Dear Paddy, you ne'er did behold such a sight,
 "As yesterday morning was seen before night.
 "You in all your born days saw, nor I didn't neither,
 "So many fine horses and men ride together.
 "At the head, the lower house trotted two in a row,
 "Then all the higher house pranc'd after the low;
 "Then the Governor's coach gallop'd on like the wind,
 "And the last that came foremost were troopers behind;
 "But I fear it means no good, to your neck or mine;
 "For they say 'tis to fix a right place for the line."

The meeting-house of the first Baptist church formed in America is at Providence, R. I. It was furnished with an excellent bell, made in London. Its weight was 2515 lbs. and upon it was the following motto:

"For freedom of conscience, the town was first planted;
 "Persuasion, not force, was us'd by the people;
 "This church is the eldest and has not recanted,
 "Enjoying and granting bell, temple, and steeple."

This bell was split by ringing in the year 1787.

A gentleman who has the best means of information respecting the affair alluded to in the note on the Rev. Mr. M'Gregore of Londonderry, page 331 of last year, gives the following account of that prosecution.

"Some person sent to Jotham Odiorne, Esq. of Portsmouth, an anonymous letter, dated June 12, 1749, requiring him to bring £500 lawful money, and deposit it at the westerly end of the long bridge between Kingston and Chester, on the 13th of July then next, and threatening on failure thereof to destroy his property. Mr. Odiorne did not comply; but soon after received a similar letter dated the 14th day of July, requiring him to deposit the same sum at that place on the 25th day of July, and containing similar threats. Mr. Odiorne sent a number of persons to watch at the place described on the day last mentioned. Capt. John Mitchell, travelling that way in the evening, had occasion to stop, and alighted from his horse at the very place. He was immediately seized by the watch, who carried him to Portsmouth, where he was examined on the 29th day of July before three magistrates, and ordered to recognize in the sum of £2000 with sureties for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court, to be holden at Portsmouth, on the first Tuesday of August. At which term he was indicted, tried, *and found guilty by the jury*; and was sentenced by the court, to pay a fine of £1000 new tenor, in bills of credit, and to recognize in the sum of £2000 lawful money, with two sureties, for his good behaviour towards all his majesty's subjects, and especially towards Jotham Odiorne of Portsmouth, until the next sitting of the court in February; and that he should then appear at said court in February, and abide the order of said court, and pay costs of prosecution, taxed at £56 4s. 6d. lawful money, and stand committed till sentence be performed. Capt. Mitchell entered into recognizance pursuant to his sentence, and as he was discharged at the next court, it is supposed the fine and costs were paid.

"William Blair, who was the guilty person, fled immediately on hearing of Mitchell's arrest, and went to Ireland, where he continued two years. On his return to this country, he confessed his guilt, and exculpated Capt. Mitchell from any participation in the crime. At August term 1752, he entered a *nolo contendere* to the indictment found against him, was fined £50 new tenor and costs. Mr. M'Gregore might have assisted Capt. Mitchell in his defence, but not-

withstanding his ability, eloquence and address, Mitchell was convicted. The current of popular opinion set strong against him at the time; but it is not probable that any gentleman of the bar was prevented, on that account, from becoming his advocate at the trial. William Parker was one of the magistrates, who took his examination, and ordered him to recognize. Matthew Livermore was the King's attorney, and signed the indictment. If there were no other "respectable gentlemen of the law" then residing in New-Hampshire, there were several of the first respectability in Massachusetts, who usually attended our Superior Court, who were not to be controlled by popular clamor, and who would, on suitable application, have undertaken his defence."

The following appeared in the newspapers soon after the arrival of a Cargo of Tea at Boston in 1774.

His Majesty OKNOOKORTUNKOGOG, King of the Narraganset Tribe of INDIANS, on receiving informations of the Arrival of another Cargo of that cursed Weed TEA; immediately summoned his Council at the Great Swamp by the river JORDAN, who did advise and consent to the immediate Destruction thereof after resolving that the IMPORTATION of this Herb, by ANY Persons whatever, was attended with pernicious and dangerous Consequences to the Lives and Properties of all his Subjects throughout America. Orders were then issued to the *Seizer and Destroyer General* and Deputies to assemble the executive Body under their Command to proceed directly to the place where this noxious Herb was. They arrived last Monday Evening in town, and finding the Vessel, they emptied every CHEST into the great Pacific OCEAN and effectually destroyed the Whole.—(*Twenty Eight Chests and an half.*) They are now returned to Narraganset to make Report of their doings to his Majesty, who we hear is determined to honour them with Commissions for the PEACE.

The following story was the subject of newspaper amusement during the revolution, and absurd as it may appear, it was a fact:

"Some British officers, soon after Gage's arrival in Boston, walking on Beacon-hill after sunset, were affrighted by noises in the air (supposed to be the flying of bugs and beetles) which they took to be the sound of bullets. They left the hill with great precipitation, spread the alarm in

their encampment, and wrote terrible accounts to England of being shot at with air-guns, as appeared by their letters, extracts from which were soon after published in London papers. Indeed, for some time they seriously believed, that the Americans were possessed of a kind of magic white powder, which exploded and killed without report." In that much celebrated and admirable poem of the day, *McFingal*, the circumstance is thus satirized.

No more each British colonel runs,
From whizzing beetles, as air guns;
Thinks horn-bugs bullets, or thro' fears,
Muskitoes takes for musketeers;
Nor scapes as if you'd gain'd supplies,
From Beelzebub's whole host of flies.
No bug these warlike hearts appals;
They better know the sound of balls.

Original Letters.

Copy of a Letter of William Vaughan to Richard Waldron, Esq.

[The following letter was written by Col. William Vaughan, the projector of the Cape-Breton expedition in 1744. Vide *Collections*, 1823, p. 161.]

Boston, Jan. 1744.

Sir,—Yours I received and can answer you only in some few short particulars. 1, That there is a projection at home on the tapis for the uniting Massachusetts and New-Hampshire—Massachusetts to give up the lands east of New-Hampshire according to discourses here. 2, That there has been at home uneasiness on account of New-Hampshire not aiding Annapolis, and garrisoning Fort Dummer. 3, That there is a request to this government to keep Fort Dummer 3 months till New-Hampshire provides to do it, which if they refuse, this place still to continue the keeping of it.

As to news particularly my own knowledge, I have been here more than a fortnight, soliciting for a descent on Cape-Breton. There has been such a clog to other business, that nothing could be done relating to it till Wednesday last. It was in agitation in the most secret manner, as I guess, from that time till 1 o'clock Saturday, to no effect. There were so many difficulties started, and nobody to solve them; I am this day with three Gentlemen, endeavouring to solve them, and make the way fair and clear, and providing to make another push by a memorial; endeavouring at the same time to soften many Gent. Should the affair take effect, there will be a terrible bustle. I have engaged for 1000 men. When I was in New-Hampshire, in a ludicrous manner talking of these affairs, your son Thomas desired a Lieut'y and if it go and I shall have a great hand in the nomination of the officers, and if it

may be that he may go and be thought equal to a higher post, he may have it if he can get 50 men.

'Tis proposed that the government find vessels, provisions and ammunition, &c.—the men only find themselves and arms without pay from the province, all to be volunteers. Sir, I depend on an absolute secrecy in these affairs, and am

Your kinsman, friend, and humble servant,
W. VAUGHAN.

P. S. 'Tis generally thought that the Indians will not comply with the treaty, and the times will be bad.

Hon. Richard Waldron, Esq. Portsmouth.

Letter from Sir William Pepperell to Hon. Richard Waldron.

Kittery, Nov. 29th, 1750.

Dear Sir,—I received your favour of the 31st of last month, but not till after my return from Falmouth. In answer to it I would say, I am pleased with the generous public spirit that appears in yourself and Mr. Sherburne, in your concern for and consultation about the distressed State of New-Hampshire.

I should have been very glad, I could have had further conversation with you about your affairs, if it might have been of any advantage to you.

I hope your province is not in such imminent danger of ruin. The Lord I hope will provide, and in order to your safety, will rouse your people from that indolent state you complain of. If there be really any occasion for it, hope the best.

You are at a stand you say, about the main question, What is to be done? and we must stand and wait on Providence, when we know not what to do.

Your kind and honorable thoughts of the man whom you seem to have some expectations from, he is much obliged to you for, and if Providence should call him to so great a trust and charge, as it has strangely let him into every thing of a public nature, wherein he has been hitherto engaged, I would indulge no distrustful thought, but he shall be prepared for, introduced fairly into, assisted in, and carried through it.

But verily his early entrance into public business, his knowledge in some measure of your constitution and circumstances, his poor merits from the crown, his acquaintance at court or any supposed interest he has, and his worldly possessions, have I fear but poorly qualified him for a gap-man to stand in the breach made in your state affairs; so that finally,

must leave my good friends to act as they think wisest and best, heartily wishing them Divine direction, trusting that when your province is prepared for such a mercy, relief will be sent you from one quarter or another.

With my own and Mrs. Pepperell's compliments to yourself and Madam Waldron,

I am, dear sir,

Your faithful and

Most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM PEPPERELL.

Hon. Richard Waldron, &c.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY NEW-HAMPSHIRE IN 1776.

In the House of Representatives, June 11, 1776.

"*Voted*, That Samuel Curtis, Timothy Walker and John Dudley, Esquires, be a committee of this House to join a committee of the honorable Board, to make a draft of a Declaration of this General Assembly for INDEPENDENCE of the United Colonies, on Great Britain."

June 15, 1776.

"The committee of both houses, appointed to prepare a draft setting forth the sentiments and opinion of the Council and Assembly of this colony relative to the United Colonies setting up an Independent State, make report as on file—which report being read and considered, *Voted unanimously*, That the report of said committee be received and accepted, and that the draft by them brought in be sent to our delegates at the Continental Congress forthwith as the sense of the House."

"The draft made by the committee of both Houses, relating to Independency, and voted as the sense of this House, is as follows, viz.

"Whereas it now appears an undoubted fact, that notwithstanding all the dutiful petitions and decent remonstrances from the American colonies, and the utmost exertions of their best friends in England on their behalf, The British Ministry, arbitrary and vindictive, are yet determined to reduce by fire and sword our bleeding country, to their absolute obedience; and for this purpose, in addition to their own forces, have engaged great numbers of foreign mercenaries, who may now be on their passage here accompanied by a formidable Fleet to ravish and plun-

der the sea-coast; from all which we may reasonably expect the most dismal scenes of distress the ensuing year, unless we exert ourselves by every means and precaution possible; and whereas we of this colony of New-Hampshire have the example of several of the most respectable of our sister colonies before us for entering upon that most important step of disunion from Great Britain, and declaring ourselves FREE and INDEPENDENT of the Crown thereof, being impelled thereto by the most violent and injurious treatment; and it appearing absolutely necessary in this most critical juncture of our public affairs, that the honorable the Continental Congress, who have this important object under immediate consideration, should be also informed of our resolutions thereon without loss of time, We do hereby declare that it is the opinion of this Assembly that our Delegates at the Continental Congress should be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to join with the other colonies in declaring the Thirteen United Colonies, a Free and Independent State—Solemnly pledging our faith and honor, that we will on our parts support the Measure with our Lives and Fortunes—and that in consequence thereof they, the Continental Congress, on whose wisdom, fidelity and integrity we rely, may enter into and form such alliances as they may judge most conducive to the present safety and future advantage of these American colonies: *Provided*, the regulation of our internal police be under the direction of our own Assembly.

Entered according to the original,

Attest, NOAH EMERY, *Clk. D. Reps.*

Literary Notices, &c.

Laws of New-Hampshire.—The second volume of revised statutes of this state is just published by Mr. Hill, Concord. It contains, beside the laws, an appendix comprising a variety of interesting and valuable papers; among which we would mention the following:

Form of Civil Government adopted at Exeter, Jan 5, 1776.

Declaration of Independence by the Council and Assembly of New-Hampshire, June 11, 1776.

Constitution agreed upon by the Delegates of the people of the State of New-Hampshire, June 1783.

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, between the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia; July 8, 1778, &c. &c.

The volume will be for sale at the bookstores within a few days.

Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants.—This new work of Mr. WORCESTER, sometime since announced as in the press, has just made its appearance. The learned and indus-

trious author, has in this instance presented the public with a very useful and entertaining work, and one which we have no doubt will prove of great utility. A more particular notice will be given in a future number of this Journal.

TRUMBULL'S HISTORY.—In 1810, the first volume of a history of the United States was published by the Rev. Dr. Trumbull, of Connecticut. It was originally intended by the author, that the work should consist of three volumes, the *first* to close with the year 1764; the *second* with the capture of Gen. Burgoyne and his army Oct. 17, 1777; and *third* with the year 1782; the whole comprising a general history of three complete centuries. The first volume of this history is all that has been published. In a late number of the New-Haven Journal it is announced that the work of Dr. Trumbull is to be continued, by a gentleman who is now engaged upon it.

A volume of *Military and Naval Letters* has been compiled and published by John Brannan of the city of Washington. It forms an official record of all the events of the war of 1812. Letters complimentary to the compiler, have been published from Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Monroe and Mr. Rush, the American minister at London.

John Foster, Jr. Esq. has issued proposals for publishing a History of the Town and City of Boston, from its early settlement to the present time, which, the prospectus states, will embrace a succinct account of the discovery of New-England; the emigration of our ancestors; progressive settlement of the country, previous to the foundation of Boston, in 1630; a sketch of the character and appearance of the natives, when first discovered by Columbus, and the aborigines of New-England as found by the Pilgrims; together with a complete history of Boston, including observations and remarks, embellished with elegant engravings representing the principal public buildings, with a particular description of each, &c.

Messrs. Smith & Shute, of Poultney, Vt. have lately published a "VIEW OF THE HEBREWS," by Rev. Ethan Smith, formerly of Hopkinton in this State. The work is divided into four divisions, exhibiting 1. the destruction of Jerusalem; 2. the certain restoration of Judah & Israel; 3. the present state of Judah & Israel; 4. an address of the prophet Isaiah relative to their restoration. 12 mo. pp. 187.

Messrs. Wells & Lilly, of Boston, will shortly publish, in one volume, octavo, SERMONS and TRACTS, by the late Rev.

Samuel Cooper Thacher, pastor of the new South Church; with a memoir of his life by the Rev. Mr. Greenwood.

Samuel Whiting, of New-York, has published the *LETTERS* of Adam Hodgson, Esq. of Liverpool, England, written during a journey through the United States, in the years 1819, 1820, and 1821.

Cummings, Hilliard & Co. of Boston, have issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, "*THE FAMILY SHAKSPEARE*," in which nothing is added to the original text; but those words and expressions are omitted, which cannot, with propriety, be read aloud in a family. By Thomas Bowdler Esq. F. R. S. and S. A.

Another new novel, by the author of *Waverly*, entitled *St. Ronan's Well*, has appeared. The scene lies in Scotland, and the period of the time chosen for the action is about 40 years back. It is contained in 2 volumes.

A new work from the pen of Miss Porter, author of "*Thaddeus of Warsaw*," "*Scottish Chiefs*," &c. will soon appear in three volumes, entitled *Duke Christian of Lunenburg, or traditions from the Hartz*.

From the National Gazette.

The following beautiful appeal to the charitable, was written by a gentleman in Montreal, when the distress of the poor in that place called loudly on the charity of the opulent, during the hard winter of 1817 and '18.

WINTER.

AT this chill time, while stormy winter reigns,
And driven snow lies scattered on the plains;
While bitter tempests howl with furious dread,
And search each crevice of the peasant's shed;
At this bleak hour the poor are doomed to know
The cutting pangs of undeserved woe;
To feel the sorrows that from want arise,
While famine waits when craving nature cries.
Bereft of means to earn their food each day,
They pine unknown their humble woes away.
Ye sons of fortune blest with happy lot,
Go view the misery of the poor man's cot;
See how distress bows down a father's head,
While hungry infants call aloud for bread;
See the low mother, sickly and opprest,
Weep o'er her child half famished at her breast;
Go, view this scene, and teach your hearts to feel
The force, the claim of poverty's appeal.
O charity! sweet nymph of every grace,
Extend thy arm to cheer a drooping race,
Raise up the wretched from their pining state,
And yield thy aid where want and death await.

APPENDIX.

Spirit of the Newspapers.

SKETCH OF THE GREEK WAR.

From the Portsmouth Journal.

An account of the revolution of the Greeks has been published in the Boston Daily Advertiser, in a series of letters addressed to the editor of that paper; and which is generally ascribed to the eloquent writer of the article on Greece in a late North American Review. We regret that we have not room in the Journal to republish the whole of this interesting history. At the present time, when the affairs of Greece occupy so much of our attention, and may possibly have an important effect upon the foreign relations of our country, we should be happy to have these letters printed in a pamphlet, accompanied with such documents as may be necessary to illustrate or complete the narrative. In the mean while, we have made from them a short abstract of the principal events, which will enable our readers to understand the present state of the contest.

Early in the year 1821, an insurrection occurred simultaneously, but without any previous concert, in three Turkish provinces. In Wallachia, which is inhabited by Christians of the Greek church, though not of the Greek nation, Theodore, a native of the province, rose in arms in the month of January, upon the death of the Hospodar, and collecting about him, in a short time, about 1500 men, demanded a redress of grievances. In the adjoining province of Moldavia, Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, a Greek of an ancient and noble family, and a Major General in the Russian service, raised the standard of revolt in Jassy, the capital city, and marching at the head of an army towards Wallachia, was joined on the way by another strong band, which had revolted at the same time, at Galaez, on the Danube. By the end of March, eight thousand men were in arms in the Morea; the Archbishop of Patras raised the standard of the Cross; and the Messenian Senate of Calamata was convened. This body, in the month of May, published an address to the citizens of the United States. [See the original in the North American Review.]

Churschid, Pacha of the Morea, was at this time carrying on the siege against Ali Pacha, at Yanina. He detached his Lieutenant Jussuf, who landed at Patras, pillaged the city, burned three hundred houses, and massacred all the Greeks who fell in his hands, without distinction of age or sex. All Greece was now in arms. Gregory, a monk, took possession of the isthmus of Corinth. The islands fitted out 180 privateers, which swept the Turkish trade from the Archipelago. Three cruisers were fitted out by Vovlina, a lady whose husband had been murdered by the Turks, and who commanded her little squadron in person.

Ypsilanti, who had marched to Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, could make no terms with Theodore, whose insurrection had been accidental ; and who, after a little while, attempted to make a separate peace with the Pacha. Ypsilanti arrested him, and after a court martial, caused him to be shot. In the mean while, the rage of the Turks at Constantinople was raised to the highest pitch. The Grand Vizier was displaced for want of energy ; and his successor beheaded in ten days after he entered upon his office. The Patriarch of the Greek Church was torn from the altar where he was officiating, hung at the door of his palace, and his body dragged about the streets by the Jews, and afterwards thrown into the Bosphorus. Three other Greek Prelates were hung at the windows of their own houses.

The Russians, taking offence at these events, and at the march of Turkish armies to Wallachia and Moldavia, contrary to treaty, assembled an army of 150,000 men in Bessarabia, and recalled their ambassador from Constantinople—but did no more. Ypsilanti was defeated by the Turks in the month of June, fled into the Austrian territories, and was there seized, and is at this moment a prisoner of Austria in the castle of Montgatz. The naval war, however, was conducted with great spirit and success on the part of the Greeks.

Demetrius Ypsilanti, the brother of Alexander, though but twenty-two years of age, was placed at the head of the army of the Morea, and afterwards received full powers from an assembly of all Greece. In the course of the summer, Cassandra was sacked by the Turks, and Athens and Tripolizza taken by the Patriots.

On the 1st January, 1822, the new constitution, which had been formed by an assembly of deputies at Epidaurus was published, and Alexander Mavrocordato was appointed President of the Executive Council. Three printing presses were soon afterwards established, and a newspaper commenced. After the capture of Yanina, and the death of Ali Pacha, in February, the Turkish troops under Churschid were left at liberty to pour down upon the Morea ; but, from various causes, were unsuccessful in all their operations. At this time, the island of Scio revolted, but in an evil hour—for fifteen thousand men were immediately landed from the Turkish fleet, the citadel taken, and a massacre begun which almost curdles the blood to relate. The butchery continued more than a month after the capture of the place, and at least thirty thousand of the inhabitants, principally females, were sold as slaves. The streets of Scio were so encumbered with the dead, that the Jews of Smyrna were commanded to throw the bodies into the sea, and were permitted to glean the plunder of the city to pay them for their labor. Portions of the domestic utensils of the unhappy Sciotes have been shipped from Smyrna to Boston, and sold as old copper. Shortly after the capture of Scio, however, a band of gallant sailors, from Ispara, penetrated into the centre of the Turkish squadron, grappled the admiral's ship, set it on fire, and destroyed the Admiral himself, with at least 1000 sailors.

Towards the end of July, Churschid, supported by a fleet in the Ionian sea, moved downwards to the Morea. The Greeks had no troops able to cope with this concentrated force ; and Corinth fell into the hands of the Turks. Despair, however, gave new energy to the Patriots, and in six weeks, Churschid, with the wreck of his army, was obliged to cut his way back to Thessaly, where he spent the remainder of the summer in collecting his shattered and dispirited forces.

In the island of Cyprus, where the Turkish population is about three times greater than the Greek, the Christians were massacred en masse. In three cities alone, twenty-five thousand Greeks were murdered ; in

the country, seventy-four villages were laid desolate; and not a Christian church was left standing in a space of more than forty square leagues.

The brave Ispariots made a second attempt upon the Turkish fleet, off the island of Tenedos, and were again successful. A fire ship was grappled to the Admiral, and that and another ship of the line were blown up, without the loss of a single man to the Greeks. This event produced another revolt in Constantinople; another Grand Vizier was beheaded; and Churschid, the best General in the Turkish service, was strangled with the bow-string. Before the end of the year, Athens, and the important fortress of Napoli de Romani, fell into the hands of the Greeks.

At the commencement of the present year, the Turks held no other places in the Morea, than the fortress of Patras, and the Castle of Corinth, except two small towns of no military importance. The garrison of Corinth has been twice defeated; once in an attempt to open a communication with Patras, and again in endeavoring to receive a supply of provisions sent to them from Patras in neutral vessels. The Turks were again defeated in an attempt upon Missolonghi, a small town at the entrance of the Gulf of Patras. In the month of May, a general rising took place in the villages about Mount Pelion, and a strong force was sent by the Turkish commander to reduce them at once, but this force was able to penetrate no further than the isthmus of Trikeri, where it was successfully resisted. The Turkish fleet, consisting of seventy ships of war, and thirty transports, sailed from Constantinople about the first of May and landed a large force on the island of Negropont. An incursion was then made into Attica, as far as the walls of Athens, but without any important effect. The Pacha of Scutari, in his march to the Morea, was checked by a rising of the peasants of Agrapha, and was still struggling, at the last accounts, among the defiles of the mountains. The Turkish commander in chief was defeated, on the 25th of June, at the convent of St. Luc, which is near the high road from Delphi to Thebes.

The scattered remains of the several Turkish armies again assembled at Capenitze, and were again defeated with great loss. This probably has been the end of the campaign for the present year.

With regard to the civil affairs of Greece, a meeting of the elective body took place at Astros, in the month of April, when Mavromichalis, a Mainote chief, was elected President in the place of Mavrocordato, who, from motives of public good, declined a re-election. John Orlando, a Hydriot, was made President of the Legislative Senate.

The feelings of the whole American people are now alive to the situation and sufferings of the Greeks*. In every city and in almost ev-

* "Fight on, ye squadrons of the Grecian host!
Columbian hearts are all alive for you.
Curs'd be the man that stands not to his post!
Glory to those that nobly dare and do!
Who would not die or conquer with the band,
Their standards on Thessalia's hills that wave,
And fearlessly upon mount Pindus stand?
Ulysses lives again, the wise and brave,
And countless more are there, that scorn a recreant knave.

"Old Sol, that passed so late his annual round,
Hath watched the fight for many a month and day;

every populous town of our country, meetings have been holden for the purpose of encouraging subscriptions to aid the cause of liberty in her ancient resting place. If this ardent feeling on the part of our countrymen does not increase into the enthusiasm of a *crusade*, much good will probably result from the encouragement it must give to the Grecian people, and the terror it may inspire in their infidel enemies. The following article, which may be thought to indicate the state of feeling at Washington on this subject, is copied from the *National Journal*, an excellent paper recently established in that city.

The whole American atmosphere seems to be impregnated with *Hellenian* sympathies. We have looked over more than a hundred papers, within the last twenty-four hours, from every part of the Union, and do not remember to have seen one, in which there was not some expression of feeling responsive to the sentiments uttered by the President in his message, with regard to the struggle of the Greeks against their barbarian oppressors. There must be something more than empty affectation in this universal parade of liberal professions: when our holy men, clergymen and *bishops*, unite with their lay brethren, in anathematizing the *divine right* under which sovereigns claim the obedience of their subjects, we may safely draw from it an augury propitious to the rights of man. We care not in what light the Greek contest may be viewed—whether as the struggle of Christianity against the Alcoran, or as that of the slave against the usurper of his freedom—the result will be the same: *freedom* must triumph wherever the *people* so will it. Our Congress seem to be not less zealous in this holy cause, than their constituents. Notice has been given by Mr. *Webster*, that he would call up his resolution upon this subject for consideration, on the 5th of January and we think it is not hazarding too much to say, that there never was a subject proposed, for the discussion of which so much *previous preparation* has been thought necessary. We had occasion to go into the Library of Congress, a day or two ago, for the purpose of consulting some portion of the Grecian history, and to our *surprise* and disappointment, there was not a volume in that treated of the Greeks. Every thing, even to Goldsmith's *Epitome* and Plutarch's *Lives*, had been taken out by the Members: so that we may expect some of the most *learned* harangues on Monday week next, that have ever been made in Congress. We shall look to be transported again to the village of *Marathon*, where Miltiades gained a signal victory over the Persian army with one *sixtieth* part of its numbers:—we shall expect to stand again by the side of Leonidas, who, with his *three hundred* Spartans, maintained for three days the pass of Thermopylæ, against *five millions* of the veteran warriors of Xerxes:—we shall expect once more to be carried to the fields of Plataea, and revel with Pausanias in the spoils of the Persian camp:—in short we anticipate a full repetition of all the *Munchausen* stories of Grecian heroism. We are far from mentioning

And, seeing the blood upon Isle Scio's ground,
 Infants and mothers to the Turks a prey,
 Hath turned the splendor of his beams away,
 And wrapped himself in darkness, as a pall.
 Now let the tyrant hosts quake with dismay!
 Sons of the Greeks! the world hath heard the call,
 And swords from North and South shall 'venge Bozzaris' fall."
Poem in N. H. Patriot.

this in *caricatura*: on the contrary, we regard this zeal to become acquainted with the conduct, character, and resources of the ancient Greeks, as an evidence of sincere desire, on the part of the Legislative branch of our Government, to offer the most efficient aid in their power, that may be consistent with the principles of our Constitution, and the policy of our system of administration, to men who are contending for the same privileges which we ourselves enjoy.

The following interesting abstract of the early life of Gen. Andrew Jackson is from the pen of one of the editors of the N. Y. Statesman who is now in Washington.

General Jackson.—As this has been a leisure day with me, and the weather has been too tempestuous to admit of being abroad, I have amused myself at the fire-side with reading the life of Gen. Andrew Jackson, written some years since, by two of his personal friends, Maj. Reid and Gen. Eaton. The first part of this octavo volume of 400 pages, is from the pen of the former gentleman, who died and left the work unfinished. It was resumed and completed in the year 1817, by Mr. Eaton, who is now a Senator in Congress, from Tennessee.

I have derived much amusement from its perusal, perhaps the more from the circumstance that the General is now so near me. Having nothing else upon my hands, I will give a brief notice of this distinguished gentleman. He is of Irish descent, and was born at Waxsaw, near Campden, in South-Carolina, on the 15th March, 1767, making him now in his 57th year. His father died while he was young, leaving three sons to be provided for by their mother, who was an exemplary woman, and took great pains in the education of her children, instilling into their minds a love of freedom, and sentiments of patriotism and virtue.

Young Jackson, being intended for the ministry, received a classical education at a respectable academy, kept at the Waxsaw Meeting-house, where he was engaged to study the dead languages, at the commencement of the revolutionary war. Enamoured of a military life, and impelled by the ardour of youth, at the age of fourteen he hastened to the American camp and enlisted in the service of his country. His two brothers were his companions in arms, both of whom died, and shortly after his mother, leaving him entirely alone in the world.

The corps to which he belonged were routed, and a part of them made prisoners, in an affair at Waxsaw meeting-house, by Maj. Coffin of the British army, and a party of Tories. Jackson was among those who escaped.—He and his brother concealed themselves for the night, but going to a house the day following to obtain something to eat, both of them were made prisoners by Coffin's dragoons.

While in captivity, an anecdote occurred which manifested the same spirit and temper, which Jackson has since evinced in a thousand instances. Being placed under guard, he was ordered in a very imperious tone, by a British officer, to clean his boots, which had become muddied in crossing a creek. This order he peremptorily refused to obey, alleging that he looked for such treatment as a prisoner of war had a right to expect. Incensed at his refusal, the officer aimed a blow at his head with a drawn sword which would very probably have terminated his existence, had he not parried its effects by throwing up his left hand, on which he received a severe wound.—His brother at the same time for a similar offence, received a deep cut in the forehead, which afterwards occasioned his death.

Young Jackson was thrown into prison, and treated with severity, until the battle of Campden, when he was released and exchanged. To add to his complicated afflictions occasioned by the loss of his brother, his mother, his captivity and imprisonment, the small pox had nearly terminated his sorrows and his existence.

Such are a few of the incidents, which mark the chequered life of this distinguished man before he reached his fifteenth year. On some other occasion, I may perhaps continue the sketch. His whole career is filled with "moving accidents and hair-breadth 'scapes," bordering on romance.

NATIONAL CONTRASTS.—In a noisy mob, two handsome young women, who were very much alarmed, threw themselves into the arms of two gentlemen standing near, for safety; one of the gentlemen, an Irishman, immediately gave her who had flown to him for protection, a hearty embrace, by way, he said, of encouraging the poor creature. The other, an Englishman, immediately put his hands in his pocket to guard them. Two officers, observing a fine girl in a milliner's shop, the one, an Irishman, proposed to go in and buy a watch-ribbon, in order to get a nearer view of her. "Hoot, mon," says his Nothern Friend, "there's nae occasion to waste siller, let us gang in and speer if she can gie us twa sixpences for a shilling." It is notorious that, in one of the duke of Marlborough's battles, the Irish brigade on advancing to the charge, threw away their knapsacks, and every thing that tended to encumber them, all which were carefully picked up by a Scotch regiment that followed to support them.—It was a saying of the old Lord Tyrawley, at a period when the contests between the nations were decided by much smaller numbers than by the immense masses which have taken the field of late years, that to constitute the *beau ideal* of an army, a General should take ten thousand fasting Scotchmen, ten thousand Englishmen after a hearty dinner, and ten thousand Irishmen who have just swallowed their second bottle.

STATISTICS.

Extract from Mr. Ingersoll's Philosophical Discourse.

There are half a million of scholars at the public schools throughout the U. States; and more than three thousand students at the colleges which confer degrees.

There are twelve hundred students at the medical schools, five hundred at the theological seminaries, and more than a thousand students of law.

There are about ten thousand physicians and upwards of ten thousand lawyers.

There are about nine thousand places of worship, and about five thousand clergymen.

About four thousand and four hundred patents have been taken out for new and useful inventions, discoveries and improvements in the arts.

Between two and three million of dollars' worth of Books are annually published in the U. States.

Six hundred newspapers are published. There are more than one hundred steam boats, comprising more than fourteen thousand tons navigating the Mississippi.

The vessels of the U. States, by sea, perform their voyages on an average in one third less time than the English.

There are five thousand post offices, and eighty eight thousand miles of post roads.

There are three thousand legislators. There are two hundred printed volumes of Law reports.

The proportion of believers in the non-contagion of the yellow fever among the physicians is as 507 to 28 who believe in contagion.

CHURCHES.

There are in the New-England states alone 700 Congregational churches (exclusive of Presbyterians,) and nearly that number of clergymen.

In the U. States the Presbyterians have more than 1,400 churches, 900 ministers, 130 licentiates, 147 candidates, 3 theological seminaries, and last year had 100,000 communicants.

Episcopalians have 10 bishopricks, 350 clergymen, 700 churches, and a theological seminary.

Baptists have more than 2,300 churches, and have 3 seminaries.

Methodists have 3 diocesses, 1,100 itinerant clergy, exclusively clerical, and about 3000 stationary ministers who attend also to other than ecclesiastical occupations, and more than 2,500 places of public worship.

Universalists have 128 preachers and 200 separate societies.

Roman Catholics have a metropolitan see, and 10 bishopricks, containing between 80 and 100 churches, superintended by about 160 clergymen, with numerous colleges, schools and religious houses. In the state of N. York within the last twenty years this denomination is said to have increased from 300 to 20,000.

Upon the whole, says Mr. Ingersoll, I do not think that we can reckon less than 3,000 places of worship, and 5,000 ecclesiastics in the U. S. besides 12 theological seminaries, and many religious houses.

Pensioners.—The total number of pensioners inserted on the rolls of the several states, is as follows :—Revolutionary pensioners, 13,350 ;—Invalid Pensioners, 3,870 ; half pay Pensioners, 214. The funds transmitted for paying pensioners in 1823 amounted to 1,649,187 dollars. 4072 pensioners belong to New-York ; 2157 to Massachusetts ; 1391 to Pennsylvania ; 1369 to Maine ; 1236 to Vermont ; 1094 to New-Hampshire ; 1096 to Connecticut ; 921 to Virginia ; 821 to Ohio ; 614 to Kentucky ; 498 to New-Jersey, &c.

The following is the inscription on the tombstone of WILLIAM FRENCH, the first martyr who fell in the cause of Republicanism in Vermont. It is at once a literary curiosity and illustrative of the spirit of the times.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM FRENCH
 Son of Mr. Nathaniel French Who
 was shot at Westminster March ye 13th
 1775 by the hands of Cruel Minsterel
 tools of George ye 3d in the Corthouse at
 a 11 a clock at Night in the 22d year of
 his Age—

Here William French his Body lies
 For Murder his blood for vengeance cries
 King George the third his Tory crew
 tha with a bawl his head Shot threw
 For Liberty and his country's Good
 he Los his life his Dearest Blood.

EXECUTION OF RIEGO.

From the National Gazette.

Europe has not received, in the present age, a deeper stain than is left by the *hanging and quartering* of the gallant patriot Riego. He did no more than resuscitate a constitution, which the great powers of Europe solemnly recognised in 1812, and which King Ferdinand bound himself by repeated oaths to maintain. Riego struggled in its defence against a foreign invader, only when the King himself was acting under it with professions of sincere attachment. Never has there been a more horrid perversion of justice and the forms of law. That death which was meant to be ignominious, is full of real glory. We hear no more of disclosures and confessions. Those who have murdered him judicially may ascribe to him at will, in order to kill his reputation, declarations and manifestations of weakness. He will not rise to contradict their calumnies, nor will others, who happen to know the nature of his deportment in his last moments, dare to proclaim the truth, until his wrongs and the cause for which he died shall be avenged by a new and successful insurrection. We have a right to presume that he was consistent and magnanimous to the end of his career. The Duke d'Angouleme must have been at Madrid, when he was executed, and could, no doubt, have prevented the catastrophe, in the disgrace of which the French government must, therefore, share equally at least with the Spanish tyrants. The inscription which Southey wrote to mark the spot where Padilla, an heroic Spanish patriot of former days, suffered "the death of a traitor," may be well applied to the case of Riego.

"Traveller ! if thou dost bow the supple knee
Before oppression's footstool, hie thee hence !
This ground is holy . here PADILLA died,
MARTYR OF FREEDOM. But if thou should'st love
Her glorious cause, stand here, and thank thy God
That thou dost view the pestilent pomp of power
With indignation ; that thine honest heart,
Feeling a brother's pity for mankind,
Rebels against oppression. Not unheard
Nor unavailing shall the prayer of praise
Ascend ; for loftiest feelings in thy soul
Shall rise of thine own nature, such as prompt
To deeds of virtue. Relics silver shrined
And chaunted mass, will wake within thy breast
Thoughts valueless and cold compar'd with these."

[D. Rafael del Riego was condemned by the Spanish King on the 5th November, and executed on the following day. His memory will long be held in grateful remembrance by the Spanish people, whose liberation he struggled to accomplish.]

SINGULAR CAPTURE.

English history does not record a more daring action than that of Edward Stanley, an English officer, at one of the forts of Zutphen in the Low Countries, in the year 1586. Three hundred Spaniards defended this fort, and when Stanley approached it, one of them thrust a pike at him to kill him ; he seized hold of it with both his hands, and held it with such force, that the Spaniards, unable to wrest it from him, drew him up into the fort. He instantly drew his sword, and dispersed all that were present. This so astonished the garrison, that it gave Stanley's followers time to storm the fort, and establish themselves in the conquest,

Original Letters.—Rev. Mr. Bacon to Pres. Weare.—Hon. Mr. Thornton to Mr. W.—Letters of Rev. Hugh Adams, of Durham.—Col. Thornton to Pres. Weare.—Gen. Whipple to Col. Peabody.—Hon. Henry Laurens to Col. Peabody.—Gen. Greene to the same.

Miscellanies.—Under this head a great variety of anecdotes, curious papers, &c. have been embodied, which we have not room here to enumerate.

Literary Notices.—The editors have in each number briefly noticed the new publications issuing from the press, with the design merely to acquaint their readers with the works, without giving a critical analysis. Reviews at length, however, are given of several new works.

Appendix.—This portion of the volume for 1823, is valuable, as it presents in a concise view the public transactions of the year, and being printed in a smaller type, and separately paged, will bind in at the close of the volume, and be accompanied with an index. The difficulty of preserving files of newspapers, &c. and the inconvenience in recurring to them for particular facts, if preserved, is here obviated in the regular series and portable size of the Journal. This Appendix also contains a Register of Deaths, for each month during the year, with concise biographical notices; instances of longevity in this and other countries; and a complete series of meteorological and thermometrical observations, taken at Hopkinton and Portsmouth.

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¶ The publication of the present number of the *Collections* has been delayed for the purpose of ascertaining the probable extent of patronage which we might receive for the ensuing year. We are able as yet to give but "a beggarly account of empty boxes;" and we regret to state that unless an *immediate and considerable accession* can be had to our subscription list, we must abandon the work altogether, or change its form into one from which we can realize something "by which to live." Many of our friends have suggested that a weekly or semi-monthly publication of a quarto size, embracing principally the same objects, would have a more extensive patronage. Others propose a weekly sheet in the form of a news-paper, confining it strictly to the character of the *Collections*, so as not to interfere with "the powers that be," or "the powers that" *wish* "to be;" but which, giving an opportunity for a share of advertising patronage, would afford some little income. Our own preference is decidedly for the present form; and nothing but the want of sufficient patronage to defray the actual expenses, will induce us to alter it, or to abandon the work.

¶ An immediate attention to the subject on the part of our agents is requested, and the patronage of people in different parts of the state is respectfully solicited.

¶ Our subscribers for the past year, who have not paid their subscriptions, will greatly oblige us by immediate payment.

¶ The *Index* for the last volume is not yet completed; but will be furnished as early as possible.